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** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Powers Watch Tokyo in China

Britain and U. S. Move Slowly

Will Japan and Italy Expand?

Flying Boat Conquers Pacific

May Lead on Land Routes Too

Glenn Curtiss Had Far Vision

WHILE leading world powers, including the United States, wonder what they can do about it, Japan goes ahead in north China. The Nanking Government dismisses Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan as Governor of Chahar Province on complaint of the Japanese military. But the Japanese, concentrating more forces along the Great Wall, speak of many demands yet to be met. Britain asks fuller information in Nanking and Tokyo and British Ambassador Sir Ronald Lindsay takes up the Far East situation with the U. S. State Department. Washington is concerned, as are the other capitals, to know whether Japan is violating the Nine-Power Treaty. There is little the much-occupied powers could do. They consider what they can and should say.

* * *

¶ The Washington Administration, during its two years, has refrained from any strong action in the Far East situation. American navy building and even extension of a commercial aviation line across the Pacific are viewed as so meaningful by the Japanese that Washington will act with extreme caution. Curiously, as Japan appears to make ready to advance in China, Italy sends home its unneeded civilians from Italian Somaliland and Eritrea. Facing the Ethiopian border will be only soldiers and the army of builders who make bridges and barracks and set the anchors for lasting occupation.

* * *

¶ Frank observers declare they see a dream of Japanese empire in China, a dream of Italian empire in Ethiopia. They believe they make out, through diplomatic screens, the tread of armies of conquest. Japan must have more room. Italy requires expansion; even Il Duce's rule might sway if he does not fulfill his people's built-up expectation that territorial expansion is to be. The point is made that most nations having dependencies acquired their colonies before international conscience became so sensitive a thing and so quick to speak out. What will diplomacy do today about conscience and outcries if colonies are by way of being carved?

* * *

¶ Pan American's great Sikorsky transport airplane Clipper almost riotously writes aviation history in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. Pioneering the California-Orient route, Capt. Edwin C. Musick drives the 19-ton flying boat from Honolulu 1323 miles to Midway Island, and returns to Honolulu with all curtains drawn and flying blind by instruments to show how complete is the mastery of the ocean wastes. A hop back to San Francisco Bay, then more hops to Honolulu, to lonely Midway, to Guam, on into the Orient. The pioneers are now satisfied. They look for profits as soon as transpacific flying passes from pioneering to popularity.

* * *

¶ Suddenly the Sikorsky flying boat threatens to become a leader in transport travel and to revolutionize even the land routes. One of the amazing S-43's strikes into a new field of possibilities when it shows it can leave the water and mount readily with only one of its two 750 h. p. motors going. Thus this craft, capable of carrying 16 passengers and two pilots and making up to 200 miles an hour for 750 miles, qualifies as a land transport. It can go from New York to Chicago, landing on lakes at Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit. It can cross the continent with water landings actually more complete than landing fields.

* * *

¶ Flying boats are seen as cutting down by at least one half the time required to carry passengers from city center to flying field. New York City passengers get to Newark Airport in 45 minutes; they could reach either Hudson River or East River in 15 minutes. Nearly all American cities have grown up on waterways suitable for plane landing. Retractable wheels give flying boats an emergency landing anywhere; but the S-43's can land safely on their own hulls. Vanishes, apparently, the era of crossing the country at bird speed and then crossing the city at snail pace. Curtiss' dream comes true after 25 years.

* * *

¶ Glenn Hammond Curtiss invented both flying boat and amphibion plane about 1910. He was a strange man, a genius. The Wrights flew first, but Curtiss invented the stabilising ailerons nearly all planes use today. Curtiss was a self-taught man; but great technicians and scholars like Alexander Graham Bell followed him. They backed with funds one of the most conservative yet most daring dreamers who ever pioneered in mechanics. When only "crazy men" flew, Curtiss said all the world would fly. He invented the flying boat simply because three fourths of the earth's surface is water. The world catches up with the dreamer—It lays grateful hold on Glenn Curtiss' inspiration.

Long Coming To N.E. in Blare Of Trumpets

Two Sound Trucks on Way to Northeast Will Arrive in July

Boston Today—*also sees* Epstein urge job insurance on pool plan before legislator — Farnum reopen demands for investigation of tunnel land taking deals—Rettich trial start at Federal Building—Quincy prepare for launching of cruiser "Quincy" — Democratic "$100-a-plate" banquet fill war chest to $30,000 level.

Toot-Toot—The Kingfish Is Going to New England

Rumbling rapid way northward from Louisiana today were two garish yellow motor vans. On their sides were freshly lettered words exhorting: "Make Every Man a King." Beneath this new layer of paint could be discerned dim outlines of a previous slogan: "Vote For Huey Long."

In Washington today, Senator Long admitted to the Monitor Bureau that he will soon (probably by the middle of July) invade staid New England with his "Share the Wealth" plan. Later he will tour the nation.

Bostonians today eagerly awaited Senator Long, for the "Kingfish" has methods of his own. Two big trucks are equipped with high-powered public address systems of the latest design. When he campaigns a territory he plans a careful line of march.

One truck starts ahead to act as advance agent. When it reaches a town where the Senator will speak, the workers (mostly recruited from the Louisiana State University football team) scatter printed dodgers announcing topic, speaker, location of meeting and hour. The truck then moves to the grove or other meeting place, plays music to attract and entertain the crowd until Huey Long arrives on the second truck.

When the Senator is launched on his speech, the first van moves to the next town, prepares throngs for his coming.

Only once before has Huey trucked outside his native Louisiana. That was during the summer of 1932 when he campaigned in Arkansas for Mrs. Hattie W. Carraway, contributing largely to her election as Senator.

Epstein—He Praises Job Insurance Report

Through the rain to Boston's State House today trudged New York's diminutive Abraham Epstein, social insurance expert, author and enthusiast.

Down the lengthy State House corridors he wandered. When he came to a sign "Unemployment Insurance—Committee on Labor and Industries" he entered and sat in the front row.

There Senator James P. Meehan's committee was hearing the report of Senator Harry B. Putnam's special unemployment insurance recess commission. This report favored the "state pool" system of insurance for the first time in the perennial history of Massachusetts unemployment insurance bills (none of which ever passed).

There was, however, a minority report favoring "unemployment reserves," filed by William L. Stoddard, member of the commission.

When Mr. Epstein rose to speak, he congratulated the Massachusetts Recess Committee on its "splendid report." He said the commission had done the "most intelligent job done in this country in presenting this report." He commended labor for advocating that employees contribute as well as the employer. "A healthy sign," he said.

Roger Putnam, recess commission member—and employer—told the legislative committee the most important feature of the bill was that it "recognized the incentive for self-respect among employees."

[An interview explaining high points in Mr. Epstein's philosophy of unemployment insurance is given on page 4.]

Farnum—He Resumes Fire on the Land Takings

On Breed's Hill, 160 years ago, fought Capt. Daniel Bell. Down the generations of his family pride in his stand has swept. Today—perhaps reminded of his forbear by yesterday's Bunker Hill ceremonies—his great-great-grandson, George R. Farnum, Boston lawyer, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, made a stand of his own.

Not muskets, but words bristling with condemnation of what he regards as dishonesty in the East Boston tunnel land takings and subsequent alleged division of spoils, were fired by Attorney Farnum today. No sooner had he reached his office this morning than he began dictating a letter to Mayor Mansfield.

"I respectfully suggest that you

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

New 'Right' Cabinet in Mexico Adds to Mystery of Upheaval; Calles Flies Home—and to Exile?

Former President Gets Big Demonstration—Portes Gil Attends

MEXICO, D. F., June 18 (AP)—Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, "The Iron Man of Mexico," flew north into voluntary political exile today, but judging from the crowd which gathered at the airport to see him off he will have plenty of influential friends to aid him when and if he decides to return.

The former President took a specially chartered plane for El Tambor, in Sinaloa. He was accompanied by Dr. Ayala Gonzalez, Dr. R. Blank, four men aides and a woman secretary.

Most of the public regards General Calles's retirement after eight years of directing Mexico's destiny as the unofficial "chief of the revolution" as an admission that he has lost power, but the "despedida" his friends accorded him at his departure indicated the contrary.

At least 10 former cabinet ministers as well as several powerful army generals were among the several hundred persons who crowded around the former President to shake his hand.

The presence at the "despedida" of Emilio Portes Gil, former President and now head of the National Revolutionary Party, was regarded as most significant.

Government of Cardenas Bolstered With Radicals in Background

MEXICO, D. F., June 18 (AP)—A new administration took office under President Cardenas today as former President Calles abandoned the political stage he had dominated for eight years.

More conservative than had been expected, the new cabinet was sworn in while General Calles, long called "unofficial President" of the country, departed by plane for his Sinaloa ranch, leaving young President Cardenas victorious in their dispute over economic and political policies.

The incoming Government, with the exception of Fernando Gonzalez Roa, former Ambassador to Washington, and Gen. Francisco J. Mujica, the only holdover, was composed of men who never have held important office.

Agrarian Leader

The only man whose name had been mentioned in speculation before the announcement of the incoming secretaries was Gen. Saturnino Cedillo, agrarian leader of San Luis Potosi, who in the post of secretary of Agriculture, was expected to dominate the new Government.

With the political crisis settled definitely, more than 5000 delegates met for the second day's session of

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Tuesday, June 18

Naval—Anglo-Reich Agreement Protested by France

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the face of strong French protest, Britain today signed a definitive naval agreement with Germany, limiting the German navy to 35 per cent of the British total tonnage.

Although this agreement was recognized as highly unusual, being made without reference to France or the other naval powers, British opinion generally received the news with approbation.

France at once implied that the whole structure of joint negotiations in respect to Germany had been torn down by Britain, in making a separate settlement with Germany. French opinion accused Britain of a bilateral destruction of the naval clauses in the Versailles Treaty, which was held as upsetting as Germany's single-handed denuncition of the military clauses.

France indicated that on Britain would rest the responsibility for breaking the common front established at Stresa, and that France would consider itself free henceforth to build ships at will.

Details of London's unexpected agreement with Berlin on navy: Page 1.

War Debs—Lausanne Agreement Held Up

LONDON, (AP)—Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons today that the Lausanne agreement, virtually canceling German war reparations, cannot be finally ratified by the World War allies until their war debts to the United States are settled.

A Liberal member had asked if the Government would propose setting aside the question of debt settlement with America, so as to get the Lausanne agreement ratified by France, Italy and Belgium. "No," Mr. Chamberlain replied. "The Government holds the Lausanne ratification to be bound up with the whole war debts problem."

Franc—French Brain Trust Tackles It

PARIS (AP)—Premier Laval's newly appointed three-man "brain trust" today tackled the huge problem of balancing France's budget for the safety of the franc.

The group is composed of Raoul Dautry, head of the state railroads; Joseph Gigneux, editor of a financial newspaper, and Jacques Leon Rueff, financial expert and former professor at the University of Nancy.

Two economies were at once announced. A co-ordination of rail and automobile traffic is expected to cut the railroad deficit by more than a quarter. . . . Some 100,000 conscript soldiers will be released from army service, having been already held beyond their term because of the German rearmament.

Wins—Prison Athlete Admitted to Baseball

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Leaders of modern penology were jubilant today, as Edwin C. "Alabama" Pitts, formerly of Sing Sing, had the door to a professional baseball career opened to him. Baseball's high commissioner, Kenesaw Mountain Landis, overruled a decision of minor baseball officials which had barred Pitts from the diamond.

Pitts rose to fame as an athlete at Sing Sing, to which he was committed for robbery at the age of 20. He was released "a man in every sense of the word," Warden Lawes said—a man re-equipped with new standards and talents. When minor baseball officials barred him from an Albany club, prison officials saw their work undone. "Is society to cast aside a man it has rebuilt?" it was asked.

The Landis decision was reported to Sing Sing by Pitts himself by telephone from Albany. "They told me I can play," he said. "I'll do my best to prove it's right. I'm more than grateful."

Far East—Belated Protests by Powers Loom

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A possible belated protest by the western powers against Japan's action in North China was being hesitantly considered today. Extreme caution appeared to be the watchword. In view of Japan's determination to resist outside pressure, and of the lateness of any western action, intervention remained highly doubtful.

London: Foreign Secretary Hoare disclosed to Parliament yesterday that Britain is actively carrying on conversations with China and Japan. He did not indicate anything beyond fact-finding talks thus far.

Washington: The State Department, in view of the more delicate relations of America and Japan, was reserved in the extreme. A policy of building up the strong silent hand of the navy and saying nothing appeared the most likely. . . . The British and Japanese ambassadors separately "exchanged information" with the State Department. . . . An inquiry into possible Pacific treaty violations was asked in the Senate, and the resolution referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Tientsin: A Japanese spokesman showed a disposition to placate the Western powers: "Troops would be reduced by half in Tientsin. . . . No treaty rights had been violated. . . . American trade in North China would be stimulated by the improvements there."

Japanese troops commenced leaving Tientsin today. Heavy concentration north of the Great Wall, however, continued as a "precautionary measure." . . . The Chinese Governor Sung Cheh-yuan of Chahar was reported removed today in answer to Japan's insistence.

Japan's view of Soviet menace via Mongolia: Page 5.

Neighbors—Canadians and Americans Confer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON N. Y.—Citizens of the two friendliest neighbor-nations in the world, Canada and the United States, met today at St. Lawrence University to make their relations better.

They constitute a body of about 125 university scholars, newspaper editors and businessmen gathered under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace which, with the aid of St. Lawrence

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Works Door Ordered Shut To Politician

President Turns Hopkins' Advice to State Directors Into Command

Regard Arithmetic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—State Works Progress directors divided themselves into groups today to discuss instructions given them by President Roosevelt for putting the $4,000,000,000 federal program into motion. Chief among the rules laid down by the President was one outlawing politics in the administration of work relief.

"If anybody asks you to discriminate because of politics," the President told the directors, assembled at the White House, "you can tell them that the President of the United States gave direct orders that there is not to be any such discrimination."

Useful, Yet Temporary

Other responsibilities with which the President charged the state administrators were these:

1. Seeing that the average cost of projects in their states is limited to $1100 and $1200 for each man employed.
2. Choosing projects "as useful as we can make them."
3. Ascertaining that men are transferred as rapidly as possible to private employment when it becomes available.

The directors, called here from 45 states, intend to close their two-day discussions this evening and depart for their homes, where they will direct the employment of thousands of needy persons in their territories. Directors are present from every state except Wisconsin, Maine and Iowa. These have not yet been appointed.

Calculation

The President devoted a large portion of his talk to the mathematical conclusion he has reached that in putting 3,500,000 men to work on $4,000,000,000, the cost of individual projects must average not more than $1200 a man employed.

"This means a great many heartaches for people who have very expensive projects," he admitted. "I assure you," he told the directors, "that you are not going to have any more difficult time than I am having already from people all over the country who have projects that are very worthy—projects that just do not fall within the arithmetic of the situation."

Loans and Grant Provisions

Meanwhile, Harold L. Ickes, public works administrator, announced that he had found a way of meeting the President's $1200 ultimatum. He will ask for new funds sufficient only to cover the 45 per cent grant on non-federal projects. The 55 per cent which is loaned he will take out of the old PWA revolving fund, to be enlarged by the further sale of PWA securities.

"I think we will have a substantial public works program," Mr. Ickes said, putting to an end rumors that the low cost limit set by the President would turn the new works program into another CWA.

"All you need is a good statisti-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Britain and Reich in Navy Pact To End Versailles Limitations; France Protests Bilateral Act

New Naval Limitation Seen Eclipsed by London's Move

Negative Reply Sent From Paris

London Is Reminded of Franco-British Agreement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 18—Prospects of a new naval limitation accord to replace the Washington treaty are held here to be in eclipse.

France's Government has replied to Great Britain's memorandum on the Anglo-German naval agreement by a distinctly negative note which is understood to declare that France henceforth reserves complete liberty of action to uphold its naval forces without longer abiding by its ration of naval tonnage hitherto accepted.

Although the French note is courteously worded and does not reject outright the Anglo-German accord, it nevertheless makes clear France's disapproval of the whole negotiations. It says pointedly that Britain's action means consecration of the Reich's violation of the Versailles Treaty and does not conform to the Anglo-French understanding reached at London in February that abrogation of military clauses of the Versailles Treaty would not be admitted except as part of a general disarmament convention.

It also emphasizes the interdependence of naval, air and land armaments.

The practical point which has moved the French Government to resume its liberty of action in naval construction is the figure of 35 per cent fixed upon in London as the basis of the Anglo-German agreement. This, in the French view, means a navy stronger than that of France.

This consideration has so disconcerted France that unless reassured by further political developments—there is already talk of a naval Locarno to complete the proposed air convention—she may be counted upon to push to the utmost naval construction capacity and refuse any new treaty limitations on this.

Accord Puts German Naval Expansion On Desired Basis

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Postwar German naval policy enters a new phase of open and recognized expansion with the preliminary agreement reached between Gen. Joachim von Ribbentrop and the British authorities in London today. For some time the Reich has been seeking greater naval strength than that contained in the meager fleet accorded it by the victors at Versailles.

By the new Anglo-German agreement allowing Germany to build up to 35 per cent of the British fleet

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Acme

Sir Bolton-Eyres Monsell
British First Lord of the Admiralty; Chief Negotiator of Agreement With Germany

British Moving Toward Protest On Japan's Acts

Washington Sees Diplomat's Visit as Sounding-Out Administration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—Diplomatic groundwork is being laid in Washington and the other major capitals which may lead to joint protest of the powers respecting the North China situation, and to save the face of the Nine-Power Treaty if—at this late date—that is possible.

William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, conferred with President Roosevelt today, aprised him of the situation and apparently discussed the extent of American receptivity to what by now seem unmistakably to be British feelers.

Events, however, are still in a very preliminary stage, and diplomatic observers here—as well as the diplomatists themselves—realize that the time is very unpropitious for a general world-political movement. Governments in the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy are deeply concentrated upon their domestic or neighborhood difficulties, and that anything is possible remotely approaching action to prevent Japan's apparent violation of the Nine-Power Treaty remains highly doubtful.

Diplomatic Move

Nevertheless, Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador, in a call at the State Department yesterday left the impression that Great Britain was sounding out the powers with a view to alertness in the North China crisis. That a diplomatic move is in prospect seems a likely speculation, although it is still a speculation.

The situation is doubly clouded by the fact that Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister here, has as yet filed no protest at the State Department nor even referred to the violation of the nine-power pact in his conversations at the department. Reports are that his colleague, Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Minister in London, has invoked the pact in protest, but either this was a preliminary or an individual act, for Dr. Sze has carefully held back from any such action.

However, the exchanges of information which Sir Ronald Lindsay furthered yesterday are said to be broadening to include other signatories of the Washington Nine-Power Treaty, and whether any action of diplomatic protest is forthcoming or not, the basis for such developments is firmly laid.

Saito Doesn't Know

Similarly, Hirosi Saito, the Japanese Ambassador, has exchanged information at the State Department, and is fully au courant with diplomatic developments, although he is reported not to be fully apprised of what the Japanese military actually seek in North China.

On the domestic side, Senator William H. King (D) Utah, yesterday introduced a resolution directing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to study Japanese policy in Manchuria and China to determine if the Kellogg Pact or the Nine-Power Treaty have been violated. He asked the committee to "submit such recommendations as in their judgment were warranted by the facts." The resolution was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Unexpected Agreement Termed New Method of Diplomacy

45 Per Cent Ratio Set on Submarines

Germany Agrees to Ask British Consent to Future Changes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 18—With the stroke of a pen today Great Britain and Germany together wiped out the naval clauses of the Versailles Treaty.

Such is the dramatic and totally unexpected outcome of the discussions on the question of the size of the future German navy between Gen. Joachim von Ribbentrop, Herr Adolf Hitler's special ambassador, Sir Samuel Hoare, Britain's new Foreign Secretary and the British First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell.

Notwithstanding the Anglo-French communiqué of last February and the League declaration, which Britain accepted, condemning Germany's unilateral denunciation of its treaty obligations, Britain has now signed a binding agreement fixing the size of the future German navy at 35 per cent of the British—that is approximately 400,000 tons instead of 100,000 as permitted by Versailles.

Past Accords Junked

The French have already protested. Details are lacking, but it is certain they are thinking a unilateral breach has become a bilateral one, that the common front established at Stresa has been irremediably broken, that the policy of joint negotiations in respect of Germany has gone by the boards.

It is not so much what is in the agreement as the method whereby it was reached. The total tonnage of the German fleet will henceforward remain permanently at 35 per cent of the British whereas the French is approximately 50 per cent. Germany is to have not more than 45 per cent of British submarine tonnage.

It is apparent that Germany is allowed latitude in the matter of submarines because the French and Italian undersea fleets are larger than the British. It is stated officially that the principle of the 35-to-100 per cent ratio "should in general apply to each category." Whatever ratio France obtains as a result of subsequent negotiations, Germany cannot exceed the 35 per cent, unless the present equiblibrium is "violently" upset. Even then Germany must ask Britain's leave to vary the ratio.

New System Set Up

Aside altogether from whether today's agreement is equitable or inequitable, however, it establishes a new method of negotiating with Germany. There is now a precedent for signing a separate agreement with her. What has been done respecting the sea can be done respecting the land and air armaments, and it is open to other powers such as Italy, Poland—even France—to do this, without more than mentioning the fact to other signatories of the Versailles Treaty.

The general feeling here is that the actual terms of the agreements are essentially fair to both sides. The only question raised—and that mainly from outside of Britain—is as to the wisdom of the sudden volte-face from previous policy of joint negotiations. There is also a constitutional point, that as the agreement is by means of an exchange of notes, it actually has become binding before it has been laid before Parliament as would have been necessary if it had been a treaty. This is highly unusual in a matter of such importance.

Broadly speaking, however, the comment here is mainly favorable.

Merchant Marine Act Repeal Demanded By Senate Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18 — Immediate repeal of the merchant marine act of 1928 was demanded by a special Senate committee investigating ocean and air mail contracts this noon, which charged that it had been administered with "startling disregard for public interest."

Attacking the U. S. Shipping Board, the report declared maladministration of the act had caused marine subsidies "with real reason to become known as 'pie.'"

"A plague of unconscionable exploiters, intent upon wringing every possible penny from the public purse while giving an absolute minimum of service in return," had been the result of the act, instead of producing an adequate American merchant marine. "It has facilitated every conceivable form of holding company, subsidiary and affiliate, and associated corporate hokus-pokus," the report said.

"It has financially assisted favored operators in the protected and semiprotected trades against competition relative to unsubsidized American-flag enterprises.

"While it has given birth to a situation to the liking of unscrupulous, self-seeking individuals, it has caused the marine subsidies of this nation with real reason to be known as 'pie.'"

Extra! Huey Long Yields Floor! Fills But Eight $50 Record Pages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—Senator Tydings of Maryland has an embarrassing habit of asking questions.

He continued to ask Huey Long questions on his Share-the-Wealth plan yesterday and his desire for information was insatiable. The self-styled "Kingfish," meanwhile, like a long-distance flier, was all poised for one of his long-distance hops. But each time he soared into the air of oratory, Mr. Tydings launched one of his questions.

They were good-natured, eager questions. Mr. Tydings, you could see, was just bursting with a desire to find out all about the Share-the-Wealth plan. It is this plan by which Mr. Long proposes, at one fell swoop, to reduce all America's fabulous fortunes to a maximum of $2,500,000, abolish poverty and establish the millennium.

Mr. Tydings, of course, is a conservative, but there was nothing hostile in these questions—not, at any rate, on the surface. He was just like a schoolboy, avid for information, that was all, and it would have been cruel to disappoint anyone so obviously willing to be instructed. At any rate, Huey Long couldn't . . and yet, somehow, it seemed to cramp the "Kingfish's" style.

On the American Scale

What was a miserable $50,000,000 or $100,000,000 or so, proposed for old-age pensions under the pending bill, began Long? What was needed was something on a little bigger scale; a little more in keeping with American wealth; something with astronomical figures in it that would make the impecunious feel that life was really not so bad after all.

It was here that Mr. Tydings made his first interruption.

"I should like to ask what would be the annual cost of administering this fund under the Senator's plan?"

"The whole plan?"

"Yes," said Mr. Tydings brightly.

"Somewhere near six billion."

"Six billions a year?"

"Yes."

"So that we would need, in round numbers, from $9,000,000,000 to $10,000,000,000 a year in order to carry out the Senator's plan?"

"Yes."

Mr. Tydings was obviously charmed with the idea. He pointed out that it would mean taking the equivalent of one fifth "of all the earnings of everybody in the country," elicited the fact that Mr. Long proposed to raise the sum by a capital levy, and that henceforth all future fortunes would be limited to $2,500,000; he seemed pleased, too, with the idea that stability on the new basis as Mr. Long put it, was to be achieved in "about eight years."

Endurance Flier's Troubles

With these matters disposed of, Mr. Long had just launched himself on another attempt at nonstop flight of oratory when Mr. Tydings popped up with another question.

"I can see how the Senator's plan would work the first two or three

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Boston Day—Farnum Rettich, Quincy, Storm—

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. . . instruct the city legal department to institute equity proceedings . . . against Edmund L. Dolan (former City Treasurer) and all those connected with the Legal Securities Corporation (reputedly a Dolan "dummy") . . . seeking full discovery of the facts . . . connected with these bond dealings and an accounting of all profits made therein."

At City Hall the letter did not cause much stir.

Mr. Farnum himself is a central figure in the case. He was appointed a special investigator by the Boston Finance Commission last year to check on rumors of graft in connection with the land takings. His report (charging graft of at least $100,000) was suppressed, later partially revealed. The Finance Commission, Legislature and Attorney General of the State have so far refused to act on the suspicions.

Rettich—Trial of Six Of Gang Opens in Boston

Not inclined to dally with those charged with robbing the United States mails was Federal Judge Hugh P. McLellan today as six members of the Rettich gang went on trial before him in Boston's new 25-story Federal Building. Modernistic motif of the big courtroom's decorations seemed symbolic of the Government's 1935 methods of dealing with present era criminals.

Famed "G" men slipped into the background today, as the tried and true postal inspectors had their day of glory. It was through their efforts that the gang suspected of perpetrating the $129,000 hold-up of a Fall River mail truck was apprehended.

Empaneling of the jury proceeded today. Judge McLellan denied all motions for delays and other tecnicalities. Actual hearing of testimony should begin early next week, lawyers said.

[Postal inspectors have kept the mails honest since Benjamin Franklin's day, points out an article on page 3.]

Cruiser—Quincy Preens For Quincy Launching

Ship launching is no novelty to Quincy residents. Ships, all sizes, shapes and makes, have slid down the ways of Bethlehem's Fore River yards. But none have stirred the Quincy residents to any particular pitch of excitement.

But today Quincy was busy primping for a launching which will take place tomorrow at 1:45 p. m. (daylight saving time). Residents will assemble at Fore River, view the first naval craft ever to dip her stern in the rising tide to carry the brave name "Quincy."

The Quincy is the sixth ship in a class of eight cruisers being built by the United States Navy. It is considered to be (along with its sister ships) the finest cruiser yet built in this country.

Principal dimensions: (a) Length, 578 feet; (b) Extreme breadth, 61 feet 10 inches; Standard displacement, 10,000 tons.

The cruiser was named in honor of Charles Francis Adams. It was during his term of office as Secretary of Navy under President Hoover that the contract for the construction of the Quincy was awarded. Mr. Adams is a native of Quincy and a direct descendant of the Adams family that made the city famous in Revolutionary days. The cruiser Quincy will be christened by his daughter Catherine, now Mrs. Henry S. Morgan of Locust Valley, L. I.

Democrats—They Eat Right Through the Red

Into Boston's Copley-Plaza filed 300 Massachusetts Democrats last night. Object: to eat their party out of the red, poke fun at the less fortunate G. O. P.

Plates cost $100 each, were sold only to affluent members. (Sixty checks were returned to contributors deemed impecunious by party chiefs.) Political officeholders predominated, lawyers and contractors followed. When all bills were paid, the Democrats had $25,000 left in the "war chest," said (by Governor Curley) to be the largest amount ever in the party treasury at one time.

Not content with their own good fortune, Democrats jibed at Republican finances. Governor Curley told guests he had ordered the G. O. P. committee to pay a $25,000 note held by the defunct Belmont Trust Company.

Today Republicans took the teasing of the loyal sons of Jefferson and Jackson good naturedly. Massachusetts National Committeeman John Richardson said negotiations were under way to take care of the loan and have a Republican war chest ready for 1936.

Curley—He Might Take Day or Two for Trip to Hawaii

Massachusetts' Governor Curley believes in putting his Commonwealth before himself. Today he made known that he wouldn't take a vacation. At least, not until the State's extended work program has been carried out. "The people's Governor should be here while this project is being carried on," Governor Curley said.

When pressed a little further by newshawks, the Governor drawled, "Well, I might take a couple of days or so . . . perhaps a trip to Hawaii."

Then he explained to the startled group: "It's only a day to the Pacific coast by plane, a day from there to Hawaii." (Provided Pan American Airways have their commercial service in operation.)

The Governor admitted (provided he went) he would stroll on famous Wakiki beach, then be ready for return trip and Massachusetts' affairs.

Biennials—Senate And House to Meet Jointly

Back at their desks today, following four vacation days, Massachusetts legislators found themselves faced with a decision on the biennial session proposal. This featured last week's sessions.

Both Senate and House agreed to meet in joint convention tomorrow afternoon to finally decide on the matter. Buttonholing (inter-member solicitation of votes) proceeded at fast clip today. Tomorrow's vote seemed likely to be almost as close as it was last week when the biennial session proposal carried by two votes.

Many reasons have been offered by legislatures for continuing present yearly sessions, instead of meeting only every two years. The real reason for the opposition, State House observers say, is that salaries would be paid on the biyearly basis, instead of the yearly. This would cut the $2000 a year pay to $1000.

In the Senate today Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr. twitted fellow solons, offered a bill providing for nonpayment for legislative services.

Weather—Special Holiday Olio Is Served

Boston weather forecast (United States), for today and tomorrow: cloudy, cooler, moderate east to northeast winds.

Bostonians stepped skeptically out into today's grayness with yesterday's sudden wild outbursts of rain, wind, booming thunder and crackling lightning fresh in memory.

Just 12 hours before, they had seen damage running into the thousands done to crops, property, trees, wires; land and sea transportation tied up for six hours; homes temporarily plunged into darkness; a Boston-bound passenger plane blown to sea, saved by heroic work of the pilots; several highways washed out.

Bunker Hill Day started out with clear skies, burning sun. Picnickers beamed, started for beaches, picnic grounds. Then it grew hot, muggy, overcast. Celebrants eyed the skies, hoped rain would hold off until fireworks were displayed. But nature staged a bigger show. Thunder and lightning creased the oncoming night. Motorists packed up, started homeward. Results: Jammed highways, perilous driving into oncoming pelting rain, shrieking wind.

At 2 a. m. the last of weary motorists dragged into homes with faint rumblings of thunder in the distance. Today, they thought, would be clear skies, for thunderstorms are only of short duration. But daylight came and the driving rain continued.

Works—Curley Plans Tript o Washington

Busy cleaning up State affairs today was Governor Curley. Thursday he flies to Washington, will consult with Messrs. Harry L. Hapkins and Harold E. Ickes, guardians of federal funds.

Object of Curley visit: To see if works program in Massachusetts is going to get 100 per cent financial support. (Curley has asked Federal Government to finance all projects in Massachusetts.)

The offer, as it now stands, is 45 per cent grant of federal funds, 55 per cent loan.

Kelly—Uh-huh, He's A Kentucky Colonel Now

Representative Edward J. Kelly today leaned back in his big blue chair, tucked thumbs in vest, laughed good naturedly. Other members of the House joined him. The Representative had just opened a letter, (postmarked Kentucky) out fell a stiff parchment. It officially made him a member of the fast growing list of Kentucky Colonels by order of Governor Ruby Laffoon.

Governor Laffon (very liberal with these parchments) honored the Representative because of recent acquaintance at a Democratic convention.

North Carolina Mill Fights Processing Tax

Special to the Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Oakdale Cotton Mills of Jamestown, N. C., have filed suit against Charles H. Robertson, federal collector of internal revenue at Greensboro, to recover $146,998.99 paid in processing taxes. This is the first suit of its kind filed in the State, Mr. Robertson said. The plaintiff contends the levy was "invalid and unconstitutional" and indicated the case would be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

Boston Events Tonight

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30.

Wedding March from "Le Coq d'Or" Rimsky-Korsakov
Overture to "Coriolanus" . . . Beethoven
Seventh Slavonic Dance, in C major Dvorak
"Samson and Delilah," Fantasia Saint-Saens
"The Swan of Tuonela," Symphonic Poem Sibelius
English Horn Solo: Jean Devergie
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" Tchaikovsky
"Boodle and Co." (Hasty Pudding Show), Selection . . . . J. H. Densmore
(Conducted by the composer)
"Roses from the South," Waltzes Strauss
Malaguena, from the Spanish Suite "Andalucia" Lecuona
(Arranged by Ferdie Grofé)
"Up the Street," March Morse

Movies

COOLIDGE CORNER — "The Unfinished Symphony" 3:35, 8:40, 9:45. "Night Life of the Gods."

EXETER — "Baby Face Harrington," with Charles Butterworth. 2:10, 5:05, 8. "Reckless."

FINE ARTS—"The Youth of Maxim." First of Russian trilogy following life of a young Bolshevik. Shows dangerous difficulties of social-democrats in 1907. 1:20, 3:40, 5:40, 7:45, 9:30. Last of botany series, "Plant Traps." Fox news with Lowell Thomas as narrator.

KEITH'S—"Hooray for Love," musical comedy with Gene Raymond and Bill Robinson, the staircase dancer of "The Little Colonel." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

STATE—A. E. Thomas' "No More Ladies," with Jean Crawford and Robert Montgomery. 11:30 a. m., 1:35, 3:40, 5:45, 7:50, 10:06.

ORPHEUM — "The Flame Within," with Ann Harding. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Vaudeville.

METROPOLITAN — "The Glass Key," detective mystery by Dashiell Hammett, author of "The Thin Man." With George Raft. Stage: "California Collegians." Sevitzky's orchestra. Screen feature: 11:28 a. m., 2:04, 4:44, 7:40, 10:36.

MODERN—"Our Little Girl," with Shirley Temple bringing her estranged parents together. 9: 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:20, 9:50. "People Will Talk," with Mary Boland and Charles Ruggles trying to reunite a daughter and son-in-law.

BOSTON—Ralph Bellamy as a young physician in "The Healer." Big scene is forest fire. 10:16 a. m., 1:25, 3:34, 6:16, 8:58. "The People's Enemy."

TREMONT—"The Little Colonel," with Shirley Temple and Lionel Barrymore, and "Charlie Chan in Paris." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Will Rogers in "Doubting Thomas," adapted from stage comedy. "The Torchbearers." With Alison Skipworth and Billie Burke. Fenway 2:22, 4:57, 7:32, 10:07. Paramount, 10:42 a. m., 1:28, 4:14, 7, 9:46. "The Girl Who Came Back." She was a counterfeiter who fell in love with a banker

UPTOWN—Victor McLaglen in Irish story, "The Informer." 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55. "Let's Live Tonight."

UNIVERSITY—"The Unwelcome Stranger." Jack Holt as a horse breeder, and Jackie Searle as an orphan who loves horses, in a race story 1:30, 5:50, 8:05. "Reckless."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Color cartoon, "Merry Kittens"; Ben Turpin in "Little Big Top"; "Top Form," sport reel with Ted Husing; "Roumania"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

STRAND — "Mississippi," with W. C. Fields. 1, 3:54, 6:48, 9:43. "It Happened in New York."

Music

ERA OPERA GROUP—Presents condensed version of Bizet's "Carmen." The orchestra and chorus are directed by Raffaele Martino. Erma Alnslee, chorus director, sings part of "Carmen." Benedict V. DeBellis is narrator. Public Library, 7.

Other Events

ERA FREE LECTURE—John Crooks speaks: "Are You Alive to the ERA Activities in Your Community?" Orchestra and chorus also on program. Boylston Branch Library, 433 Centre Street, Jamaica Plain. 7:30.

ERA FREE LECTURE—"World Affairs," by Francis H. Russell. Mattapan Branch Library, Hosleton Street and Blue Hill Avenue. 8

ERA ENTERTAINMENT—Movies: "Cruising the Seven Seas." Back Bay Community Orchestra, Y. M. C. A., 316 Huntington Avenue. 8.

TOWNSEND CLUB NO. 3—Speaker Mrs. Abbie Tebbetts, 218 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Noon.

ERA CIVIC THEATER ORCHESTRA—Franklin Park Bandstand. 4:30.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Mrs. Buhler: English Silver, 11 a. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990ke-WBZ-303m	590ke-WEEI-508m	1230ke-WNAC-244m	1410ke-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	Houston ceremony.	Talk, G. B. Shaw.	'Hits and Encores':
5:15	Agricultural reports.	Pan-Am. music.	London; music.	recordings and
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Soloist; records.	'Jack Armstrong"	shopping talks.
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie'	Vocalist; news.	Male quartet	"Dick Tracy"
6:00	Evening Journal	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	"The Story Man"	Features; news	Reports; sketch	Cowboy songs
6:30	News; features	"Lum and Abner"	'Rhythm Roundup'	Dramatic sketch.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"The Desert Kid"	Feature; music.	CBS comedians.
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Record program	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service
7:15	"Tony and Gus"	'Musical Moments'	"Just Plain Bill"	Fisher Orchestra.
7:30	Radio Nature League.	Popular vocal	"Singin' Sam"	"Street Singer"
7:45	"Jimmie Allen"	Government talk	Boake Carter, news	Rhode's Orchestra.
8:00	Crime Clues: network	Leo Reisman's Or-	Haenschen's Orch.;	Charlotte Ensem.
8:15	dramatic sketch	chestra; soloist	vocal soloists	Talk, Joseph Egan
8:30	"Welcome Valley";	Wayne King and	Lyman's Orchestra;	Continental Or-
8:45	Edgar Guest; orch.	his orchestra	vocal soloists	chestra concert
9:00	"Red Trails"; North-	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	"The Right Eye of	Miller's Orch.
9:15	west Mounted story.	Irvin S. Cobb	the Commander"	Organ recital
9:30	'Hands Across Border';	Eddy Duchin's Or-	Female vocal-in-	Bennett Orch.
9:45	soloists; orchestra	chestra; contest	strumentalists	News Service
10:00	"Fibber McGee and	Herbert's "Eileen";	Casa Loma Orch.;	Perley Stevens and
10:15	Molly"; comedy	Francia White;	speakers; soloist.	his orchestra
10:30	WBZA Players; sketch.	James Melton,	Spotlight Revue.	CBS orchestra
10:45	"The Strike"	players; orch	Musical Rhymester	Consumers talk
11:00	Reports; dance music.	Forecasts; news	News Service	Isham Jones and
11:15	Delaporte Orchestra.	Sports; organist	Weeks's Orchestra	his orchestra
11:30	Dorsey Brothers and	Myers Orchestra.	Meyer Davis Le	Ted Fiorito and
11:45	their orchestra	'The Hoofinghams'	Paradis Orch.	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:05 WBZ, Annual Dead Letter Office Sale: auction and bidding of unclaimed parcels.
11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band concert, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
1:30 WNAC, Two games, Braves-Chicago, Fred Hoey, reporter, Braves Field.
2:30 WEEI, WBZ, Harvard Class Day program: address, James Bryant Conant.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:15 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: speakers; orchestra.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family," dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:00 WBZ, Hal Kemp and his orchestra; Babs and her Brothers.
8:30 WBZ, "House of Glass"; dramatic sketch and orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, "Salute": Elgart's String Orchestra; soloists; dramatic sketch.
8:30 WNAC, "Broadway Varieties"; Guy Robertson; soloist; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Our Home on the Range"; dramatic sketch, with John Charles Thomas, baritone; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen and company; soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Ricardo Cortez, narrator.
10:00 WNAC, George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; popular orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, NBC Symphony Orchestra concert, Frank Black, conductor; piano soloist.
10:30 WEEI, Ray Noble and his dance orchestra; vocal soloist.
10:30 WAAB, "Melody Masterpieces"; Mary Eastman, soprano; Evan Evans, baritone; male chorus; Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.

Theatrical Youth Appear At Lakewood Playhouse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SKOWHEGAN, Maine, June 18—Rogers, Wynn and Davis, three of the famous among current stage names, were represented by the younger generation at the Lakewood Playhouse, near here, last night. Mary, daughter of Will; Keenan, son of Ed, and Owen Davis Jr. were the young players, and the famous fire chief's offspring was making his début. The play was "Accent on Youth."

Ed Wynn, who was on hand, confessed that the 10 minutes that his son, Keenan, remained on the stage was a harrowing experience—almost like the opening of one of his own shows. Both Mr. and Mrs. Owen Davis were in the audience. However, watching Owen Jr. going through his paces was nothing new to them, since he has been acting for several years. Mary Rogers' mother was also present.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

(All Times Daylight Saving.)

Boston and Vicinity: Continued threatening weather, probably with occasional rain tonight and Wednesday; moderately cool; moderate to fresh northeast and north winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, possibly showers on the south coast; continued cool.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy, possibly rain in extreme south portions tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy, continued cool.

Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; continued cool.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Probably occasional rain tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north and northeast winds, strong over south portion; weather overcast tonight and Wednesday, probably with rain over south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	53	83	Minneapolis	48	68
Bermuda	78	84	New Orleans	80	92
Chicago	56	60	New York	62	86
Denver	52	72	Norfolk	80	92
Helena	44	68	Philadelphia	78	90
Jacksonville	78	92	St. Louis	68	84
Kansas City	64	86	San Francisco	58	78
Los Angeles	62	74	Washington	78	92
Miami	82	88			

A—8 a. m., June 18.
B—Maximum June 17.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:13 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet
Wednesday, 1:23 a. m.; height, 11.0 feet

Light All Vehicles at 8:53 p. m.

Police Shoot Gunman

WEST ORANGE, N. J., June 18 (AP)—Police shot and killed Vincent de Aoun, 27-year-old gunman who terrorized the Oranges in a series of house breakings and assaults, as he stood at the bar in a night club Sunday night. When Capt. William Wylie ordered him to surrender, de Aoun reached for his revolver and attempted to flee.

Just heat and eat — MUELLER'S COOKED SPAGHETTI

C. F. Mueller Co., Jersey City, N. J.

Roosevelt to Head Party Again in '36, Colonel House Says

MANCHESTER, Mass., June 18 (AP)—Col. Edward Mandell House, war-time adviser of President Wilson, today predicted that President Roosevelt would be renominated and would be the Democratic standard bearer in 1936.

Colonel House said the President has given the country a splendid administration and had successfully faced greater problems than had confronted Presidents in many generations. He characterized President Roosevelt's solution to paramount problems as "courageous."

The famed Democrat made his comments today when he arrived from New York to spend the summer in the North Shore colony. He will occupy the cottage of H. L. Nichols here. He has been a summer resident of this vicinity for 25 years, but last year lived in the Beverley Farms section.

"When the country realizes what Roosevelt had to face and how he faced the almost insurmountable economic problems," Colonel House said, "there will be no question about his renomination."

A close personal friend of the President and one of the original Roosevelt supporters, Colonel House predicted, almost to a vote, the nomination of Roosevelt at the Chicago convention in 1932. Today, however, he declined to make a prediction on the outcome of the 1936 presidential election.

Collision Proof

An invention to prevent railroad collisions provides for tracks on the car roofs, sloping down at each end to care for dangers forc and aft.

Socialists Commend Europe's Peace Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—A manifesto expressing qualified approval of the action that is being made to preserve European peace was adopted by the Bureau of the Labor and Socialist International in session here.

"We support the Capitalist governments in their efforts on behalf of the prevention of war," the manifesto says, "but at the same time we remind the workers of the world that peace and liberty cannot be permanently guaranteed without the victory of Socialism."

ATLAS RUGS CARPET CLEANED CLEANING CO STORED
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Sun and salt breezes control the climate in summer down by the sea. Perfect comfort plays the main part in these friendly ocean-front hotels. Beach cabanas. Christian Science church in our block.

Rates as low as $7 up at Chalfonte and $8 up at Haddon Hall, single, American Plan . . . European Plan also. Special weekly rates.

Leeds and Lippincott Company
ATLANTIC CITY

MAN-KIND U. S. INSPECTED & PASSED DOG & CAT FOOD
Quality Dog Food
Only sweet, fresh, wholesome REAL beef and mutton in this highest quality U. S. inspected Pet Food. They deserve the best.
As good as the food on your table

JUST TRY BLUE LABEL TOMATO JUICE COCKTAIL

Nothing like it in flavor and zest. Our secret seasoning is the reason. Ask for Blue Label Tomato Juice Cocktail by name.

The Art of Living is the finest of the arts in this old New England town.
The Lord Jeffery AMHERST, MASS.
A "Real New England Inn"

CLOSING

Classified Section* (yellow pages) of the Boston Telephone Directory closes THURSDAY JUNE 20th

All new listings and changes should be in the hands of your Local Telephone Business Office by then.

*The Alphabetical Section (white pages) will remain open for new listings and corrections until July 11th.

Ten Guesses (14)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—Yes; see Acts 11:26.
2—No; Texas leads the nation with 16,887 miles of railroad, and Illinois comes second with 12,349.
3—Yes.
4—Yes.
5—Yes; these manuscripts are known as "uncials."
6—Yes; Glasgow has 1,088,417 population, Birmingham has 1,002,603, Liverpool has 855,539, and Manchester has 766,278.
7—Yes; the family name of the Royal Family was changed to Windsor by a proclamation issued July 17, 1917.
8—Yes; they are New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, and Christmas.
9—Yes.
10—No; by Dickens.

GREATER Comfort FEWER Dollars

Greater comfort for fewer dollars will highlight this summer's western vacations via the Santa Fe. Observation, lounge and club cars; Fred Harvey diners; standard and tourist sleepers, and chair cars, will be AIR-CONDITIONED on all principal Santa Fe trains. FARES AND SLEEPING CAR COST WILL BE THE LOWEST IN YEARS.

All-Expense Tours on Certain Days

The California Pacific International Exposition this summer at San Diego

AIR-conditioned TRAINS

May We Send You Picture Books and Folders About Reduced Fares?

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OH BOY! Strawberries and DRAKE'S CAKES

WIDEST Jar Ring MADE

THE wider the surface the surer the seal. Good Luck Jar Rubbers are made with a wider sealing surface than any other kind. 10c a doz., 3 doz. for 25c. Cheapest canning insurance you can buy. Don't gamble with your preserves. Get these *safe* jar rings. Used by millions of women for 25 years. Ask for them *by name*. If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct.

HOME CANNERS' TEXTBOOK 10c

Follow *approved* canning instructions. Get 1935 edition of our popular textbook. Complete. Reliable. 80 pages of recipes, new methods, etc. With *free* supply of 12 doz. canning labels, gummed, and printed with names of fruits, vegetables, etc. Send today.

When buying new jars, remember that Atlas E-Z Seal, Atlas Mason, Atlas Good Luck, Atlas Wholefruit and Atlas Wide Mouth Mason Jars are the *only* jars which are all equipped with the famous Good Luck Jar Rubbers.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE & RUBBER COMPANY
12 Hampshire St., Cambridge, Mass.

GOOD LUCK* Jar Rubbers

* Tested and Approved by Good Housekeeping

First National Stores INC.

MARY, WE'VE GOT TO CUT OUR FOOD EXPENSES
I KNOW THEY ARE HIGH, BUT YOU AND THE CHILDREN ARE SO FUSSY ABOUT QUALITY
WELL, JIM TELLS ME THEY ARE SAVING MONEY IN FIRST NATIONAL AND THE QUALITY IS EXCELLENT
WHY HIS WIFE SERVES LOVELY MEALS. IF THAT'S WHERE SHE BUYS I'LL START TODAY!

"SHOP where Your Neighbors SAVE"

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

Melo Ripe Bananas — Uniformly Ripened 4 Lbs 19c

Green Peas	2 Lbs	15c
Lettuce	Native—Large Heads	Each 5c
Oranges	California 2	Doz 35c
Carrots	Large Bunch	5c
Pea Beans	3 Lbs	13c
Puffed Wheat	Pkg	9c
Puffed Rice	Pkg	10c
Kellogg's Corn Flakes	Pkg	7c
Post Toasties	Pkg	7c
Mazola Oil	Pt Tin	24c
French's Mustard	Jar	12c
Argo Corn Starch	Pkg	9c
Phillip's Soups	10½ oz Tin	5c
Glorietta Peaches	No 1 Tin	15c
C&B Marmalade	1 Lb Jar	21c
Formay	1 Lb Tin	20c
Baker's Shredded Cocoanut	4 oz Tin	9c
Chipso Flakes or Granules	2 Lge Pkgs	35c
P&G Soap Quality Laundry Soap	7 Bars	25c
Evangeline Milk	3 Tall Tins	20c
Long Loaf Bread	Big 20 oz Loaf	9c
Sponge Cake	Each	12c
Sponge Layers	Each	17c

BROOKSIDE WHOLE GRASS CREAMERY ROLLS
BUTTER lb. 27c
HENFIELD BRAND - SELECTED - GUARANTEED
EGGS doz. 27c

Prudence Corned Beef Hash	20 oz Tin	22c
Gorton's Cod-Fish Cakes Ready-to-fry	10 oz Tin	12c
Gorton's Clam Chowder	17 oz. Tin	19c
Standard Sifted Peas	No. 2 Tin	10c
Cut Green Beans	3 No. 2 Tins	23c
Sealpakt Baked Beans	2 No. 3 Tins	29c
Post Bran Flakes	Pkg	10c
Shaker Salt Free Running	2 26 oz. Pkgs	13c
Sunsweet Prune Juice	Quart Bot	21c
Harco Sweet Mixed Pickles	Quart Bot	23c
Blue Label Tomato Juice Cocktail	2 Pint Bots	25c
Gorham's Silver Polish	8 oz Jar	27c

PROTECT AND BRIGHTEN YOUR SILVER WITH GORHAM'S

N. B. C. Premium Flakes	Sm Pkg	9c
Starlight Puffs Topped With Delicious Icing	1 Lb Bulk	29c
Sweet Rye Bread Special Price	16 oz Loaf	8c

PRICES EFFECTIVE IN BOSTON AND VICINITY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Tuesday, June 18

(Continued from Page 1)

and Queens University of Canada, is sponsoring a pioneering conference on Canadian-American affairs.

In the words of Dr. James T. Shotwell of Columbia who opened the session last night:

"This is a veritable town meeting of North America and its discussions are revealing something of the epic of the upbuilding of the continent from the Rio Grande to Alaska." The conference is drawing together the independent researches of more than 45 scholars from 39 different Canadian and American universities which will provide the basis of new history and future chart for Canadian-American relations. Prof. Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago today urged greater reciprocal trade, pointing out that tariff reductions would give recovery in the United States the vitally needed impetus of lower prices. The meeting continues through Saturday.

Frank appraisal of tariff situation opens the conference: Page 4.

Arbitration—Toledo Workers Accept Peace Plan

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Members of the Toledo Edison Company Electrical Workers' Union ended a four-day strike and returned to work today, after accepting, 311 to 48, a plan to arbitrate their demands for a 20 per cent wage increase.

Mexico—Portes Gil Sees Cardenas and Calles

MEXICO, D. F.—The hidden ways of Mexican politics presented these unexplained developments today, as reported by the Associated Press:

Socialist President Cardenas' new Cabinet took office. Its members were not among the extreme radicals, most of them new to public life, and all were friends of President Cardenas and of Emilio Portes Gil, head of the National Revolutionary Party. Ostensibly, this Cabinet selection represented a victory for the Cardenas pro-labor policies.

Gen. Plutarcho Elias Calles, dominant political boss for eight years, left for his distant ranch, ostensibly leaving the field free to President Cardenas whose policies he had criticized, thereby creating a crisis.

Portes Gil was observed in friendly conference with both Cardenas and Calles

Observers questioned how wide was the reported rupture between Cardenas and Calles, and wondered whether the Calles retirement was as significant as it appeared on the surface.

Work Relief—President Issues Ultimatums

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—Federal relief officials sat down today with 45 state works progress directors to clear up any final questions the, had about their job of putting 3,500,000 needy to work in the next year.

Ringing in the ears of the directors were two ultimatums delivered by President Roosevelt at the White House yesterday evening: (1) politics is taboo in the job program; (2) useful projects must be found, costing not more than $1200 per man employed.

Meanwhile Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator, announced that he had found a way to outwit the $1200 limit. He will make grants (limited to 45 per cent) from the $4,000,000,000. The remaining 55 per cent to be merely loaned will come out of the PWA revolving fund, built up by the sale of securities accepted by the PWA as collateral.

Stabilization—Canada Votes Exchange Fund

OTTAWA, (AP)—The House of Commons last night passed a bill providing for a $62,000,000 exchange fund which could be used to stabilize the Canadian dollar if it started fluctuating widely in world money markets.

The bill was sponsored by Premier R. B. Bennett. Following the lower house's action it was sent to the Senate for ratification. The fund will not be used unless unforeseen events make it necessary. Actually, the fund will not cost the taxpayers a cent because it represents profits on gold, originally valued at $20.67 an ounce, and now revalued at the current market price.

Chemurgy—Seeks Factory Uses for Crops

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The term "chemurgy"—chemistry creating new farm outlets by converting farm products to factory uses—becomes firmly established with emergence of the permanently-organized Farm Chemurgic Council. Leaders of farm, factory and natural science groups yesterday completed this joint organization to co-ordinate their three separate activities.

Already successful chemurgy was cited in the use of soybeans for automobile materials, slash pine for newsprint and grain for fuel alcohol. Year in and out, the new council will mobilize the latest advances of chemistry and industrial process, for adapting such farm products to industry—creating profitable use for acres now gorging the markets with unsalable surpluses.

Chemurgy organizes: Page 7.

Hostages—Kansas Convicts Seize Mine Officers

LANSING, Kan. (AP)—Holding 15 mine officers as hostages, more than 300 Kansas State Penitentiary convicts mutinied today in the prison coal mine. All telephone communications with the prison office were broken by the strikers shortly after they went down into the mine at 7 a. m.

Warden Lacey M. Simpson's office said the purpose of the mutiny was not known yet, as no demands had been received from the convict-miners.

Fighting broke out when a group of striking convict miners attempted to capture the gun cage manned by five prison officials on the 730-foot level. They were repulsed by gas guns.

Mooney—Writ Granted by California Court

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Tom Mooney's long battle for freedom entered a different legal channel today after his cry of "perjured testimony" had been accorded judicial recognition for the first time. The California State Supreme Court yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus which had been sought by Mooney in a petition, charging his conviction for the 1916 San Francisco Preparedness Day bombing was accomplished through false testimony.

Issuance of the writ was hailed by George T. Davis of his counsel as a "notable victory," throwing the case wide open, and shifting the burden of proof from Mooney's shoulders to those of State's Attorney General Webb. The writ, made returnable June 27, directed Warden James J. Holohan of San Quentin Prison, where Mooney is serving a life term, to show cause why the convict should not be released.

Justice—Slayer Faces Missouri Gallows

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Adam Richetti faced the gallows today as state and federal officials prepared to close the official book for the mass slaying of five men at the Union Station here two years ago.

Richetti, Missouri and Oklahoma gangster, was convicted last night of murder by a Jackson County (Kansas City) jury that assessed the death penalty.

With his conviction, the law marked off the last of the three accused as the actual slayers of four officers and their prisoner, Frank Nash, in a desperate delivery attempt.

Canandaigua, N. Y. (AP)—Leaving one of their companions dying of a bullet wound in a Canandaigua hospital, five Attica prison convicts began the last leg of a trip to Syracuse for resentencing after waging an unsuccessful attempt to escape in a speeding bus.

Cuba—Arrests of Extortionists Forecast

HAVANA (AP)—Cuban police posted guards today about the homes of several persons who have been threatened by extortionists demanding large sums of money to "finance a revolution."

The police, otherwise maintaining strict secrecy, asserted they knew the extortionists and promised early arrests. . . . A source close to the investigation said police had a list of more than 20 other prominent and wealthy persons who had been threatened similarly.

Alarmed by the steady increase in kidnapings and extortions, the Government a few months ago passed a drastic law making kidnaping and extortion under threat of death punishable by death.

Settled—Seamen Apply for Former Jobs

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The four-months-old Pacific coast tanker strike, which for a time threatened to cause a second general coast-wide marine strike, is over with union seamen applying for their old jobs "in the usual way."

Both union officers and company executives were reluctant to comment on the development which brought to a close the controversy which several times reached bitter deadlocks. Starting on March 9, the strike centered around a demand for preferential employment, as well as wage increases. Later the union's chief demand was the return of the strikers to their former positions. This demand appeared to have been met.

Mission—Americans Kept Quiet in Orient

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The American Economic Mission to the Far East sails for home today, after a survey of future American trade with Japan, Manchoukuo and China. "Ears open and mouths closed" was the slogan of the group of 14—thus disarming some Chinese criticism and resulting in warm welcomes from Chinese and foreign circles.

W. Cameron Forbes, former Philippine Governor-General and Ambassador to Japan, chairmaning the mission, took particular care to make the trip fact-finding, unofficial, nonexecutive and nonselling in character. The trade area centering on Shanghai was comprehensively mapped out as to future trends, and trips were made near-by to Nanking and Hangchow, north to Peiping, west to Hankow and south to Canton.

Postal Inspectors Wage Quiet but Relentless War on Crime

Sensational Rettich trial calls to public's attention distinguished services covering many fields and going back to colonial times.

Upper Left: Bachrach. Center: By a Staff Photographer. Upper Right: © Underwood

Play Roles in Federal Campaign Against Crime and Fraud

Upper Left—John J. Breslin, Head of New England Postal Inspection Service. Center—Aerial View of Post Office Building in Boston. Upper Right—Kildroy P. Aldrich, Head of Government's Postal Inspection Service

While the attention of the whole country, and of the world, is being focused upon the widely publicized "G-men," the opening of the Rettich post office burglary trial at the Federal Building in Boston today brings to notice a group of public servants whose modesty and general reticence leave their remarkable record largely unfamiliar to the public.

Yet the postal inspectors perform a service which dates back to the colonial period, the first federal department to be established. It has been recognized as one of the best organized and most efficient units of the Government ever since.

Benjamin Franklin was the first "chief postal inspector." As Postmaster General he used to travel about the country examining buildings—except when he was making his face "as familiar as the moon" to Parisians, or discussing political philosophy with the English, or printing newspapers, or flying kites, or inventing a new gadget. The ranks of the post-office inspectors have also included Noah Webster, of dictionary fame; men who later became postmaster generals, such as Horatio King, J. N. Tyner and George B. Courtelyou, who also served as Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Secretary of the Treasury. Claude Dobbins, Representative in Congress from Illinois, was once a postal inspector.

Not a Somnolent Silence

But the present department by no means rests upon its impressive heritage. Its quietness is far from the silence of somnolence. To grasp the scope of its work, a few figures are necessary. In the first place, although only 25 per cent of the department's duties are concerned with apprehending criminals, it has won the enviable record of convicting 98 per cent of all those it brings to trial. Incidentally, it saves the public millions of dollars annually.

In 1934, of the 3728 arrests made, 3273 indictments were brought and 3041 convictions obtained. And it must be remembered that there are only 540 inspectors in the entire service—a fourth of the number of men in a police force in a city the size of Boston. All have served in the Post Office Department for at least four years and many are veterans of a decade.

The headquarters of New England postal inspection service are at Boston. Headed by John J. Breslin, the first Bostonian to assume the post, it is composed of 30 inspectors and eight clerks. This small band of men "cover" an area of 66,000 square miles, in which a population of 8,000,000 is served by some 2700 post offices (there are 629 in Massachusetts).

Varied Activities Covered

Overseeing the activities of the 15,000-odd postal employees is only one of the inspection division's tasks. Frequently the inspectors are called upon to audit the books of the various post offices. When land is to be purchased for a new post office building, it is the inspector who goes over the site, studies the plans of the architect and plays no small part in aiding the Treasury Department to decide whether or not to erect the building.

In fact, upon hearing a list of his duties, one comes to the conclusion that the postal inspector must be a crime detective, a public relations man, an expert on real estate and a public accountant—all rolled into one.

Of course, there is a certain amount of specialization. After a man has been in the service long enough to discover a particular interest, he handles cases for which this special bent qualifies him. There are those, for instance, whose duties are chiefly concerned with cases of depredation and others who work chiefly on violations of statutes against fraud.

Many Fraud Investigations

These offenses form one of the most important types of crime handled by the department. During the fiscal year 1934, the number of fraud investigations numbered 3281, representing losses to the public of $108,362,851. According to Mr. Breslin, the fraud racketeers are far worse than the more publicized gangsters and highway robbers. Their work is more sinister because they trade on their high-sounding names and the gilt-edged aura which surrounds their fake operations to dupe the unwitting public.

Thomas P. Milligan, chief post office inspector in 1932, summed up the work of the department as follows: "Inspectors also investigate post office burglaries and mail robberies; the forgery of money orders; fires, wrecks, mail-plane and other accidents involving mail matter, postal equipment and postal employees; the mailing of poisonous, explosive, obscene and other prohibited matter, and the use of the mails in schemes to defraud. . . In the performance of their multifarious duties, they travel several million miles a year. They cross the wide prairies and burning sands of our greatest western deserts, they work under the blazing sun of Hawaii and Puerto Rico, and mush behind the dog sleds across the frozen wastes of Alaska. They go wherever the mail goes and sometimes to places where the mail has not yet ventured."

Remain in Background

The inspection division works quietly and efficiently. The inspectors seldom make statements for the press. They remain in the background and let others take the glory.

But it is when such cases as the trial of Rettich and his fellows come to judgment that the public can thank such men as Mr. Breslin and his helpers—Thomas P. Cronin, the man in charge of the Rettich investigation; Tennyson Jefferson, Chester Anderson and Benjamin Hatfield — who worked from 7 in the morning to 12 midnight for many months in building up their case from the slimmest of clues into one of the most impressive criminal investigations in the annals of the department.

Daniels Proceeds to Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., June 14—Josephus Daniels, Ambassador to Mexico, and Mrs. Daniels left Raleigh on June 12 for Mexico City, after a two months' leave. While at home, they visited Washington and many points throughout North Carolina, the ambassador delivering several commencement addresses. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels will reach Mexico City, traveling by train, on June 16. They will give a reception at the embassy there to the delegates attending the convention of Rotary International.

R. I. Shellfish Men Hopeful As Pollution Removal Goes On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The elaborate new sewage disposal plant that was opened at Bristol, R. I., last week has raised the hopes of shell fishermen who hope that within a month large condemned areas in Narragansett Bay will be opened once more for harvesting clams, quahaugs and oysters.

Two years ago the State found the waters of Bristol Harbor badly polluted and forbade shellfish being taken from that area. A long battle ensued between state health officials and the town of Bristol and finally the town capitulated and built a modern plant for treatment of its sewage before it is poured into the bay.

Meanwhile the shellfish in that area have been unmolested except for a few forays by smugglers. Veteran bay fishermen predict that the area expected to be opened soon will provide a substantial yield and will help to stimulate the State's ailing fishing industry.

Shellfishing is one of Rhode Island's more obscure but highly important industries. Narragansett Bay oysters particularly are widely-known. In season they are shipped in large quantities to points as far away as St. Louis and Kansas City.

Clearing up the pollution problem in Bristol is only one small part of the State's program which envisions a future Narragansett Bay as clean and pure as it was when the Indians fished there. Large strips along the upper shore where bathing is either forbidden or unsatisfactory eventually may provide clean, sandy beaches for Rhode Islanders and the thousands of visitors who flock to the State every summer.

* * *

Rhode Island's tercentenary committee has launched plans for a statewide campaign to raise $200,000 for financing next year's celebration, the 300th anniversary of the year that Roger Williams entered the state.

Headed by former Federal Judge Ira Lloyd Letts, the committee has drafted a 12-months program which will include pageants, parades and a wide variety of other exercises. Ceremonies will be designed to show that the smallest of the 488 states has exercised an influence on the nation far out of proportion to its size. Always independent, it was the first to break away from England's rule and the last of the original states to ratify the Constitution.

* * *

Tax collectors of cities and towns in Rhode Island are considering calling a meeting soon at which Judge Edward L. Leahy, of the State Tax Department, will be asked to interpret provisions of the new law which, it is believed, will force every municipality in the State into the real estate business.

A common interpretation of the law, passed in the closing hours of the special session of the Legislature, is that towns and cities would be required to take title to all properties on which no bids were received at tax sales.

Under the new law the tax collector, about to sell the property for unpaid taxes, need notify only the owner and the mortgagees of record not less than 20 days before the day advertised for the sale.

* * *

Some 1400 Rhode Island CCC recruits began arriving at Fort Adams at Newport this week to take the preliminary training necessary before they are sent out to the 12 CCC camps that will be manned by Rhode Island men and youths.

The new men are to arrive at the rate of 36 a day until June 28. The others will be enrolled between July 5 and Aug. 10.

Those arriving this month will be quartered in tents set up in the quadrangle of the old fort and will be fed from two army field kitchens. From time to time quotas will be sent out as replacements to the various camps in operation. The July quotas will be used to man the new companies to be formed as soon as new forest camps are located.

Of the 12 camps to be staffed by Rhode Islanders, seven are in or near Rhode Island. These are the old camps at Mooseneck, Gloucester and Charlestown, and the new camps being laid out at Primrose, Arcadia, Mt. Vernon and Beach Pond. Other camps to take Rhode Island recruits are at Plymouth, Vt., Manchester, Vt., North Woodstock, N. H., Rangley Lakes, Me., and a new camp being constructed at Wilmington, near Brattleboro, Vt.

* * *

Special patrolmen of the Pawtucket police force were busy early this week preparing to handle the tremendous crowds expected at the Narragansett Race Track which opens this week.

The thousands of automobiles and tens of thousands of persons who poured into Pawtucket during the season last year made a serious problem for Pawtucket's traffic force. Extra policemen were taken on, however, and so smoothly was the traffic handled that not a single serious accident marred the police record during the entire race season.

Policies Declared To Survive Voices By Head of Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 18 (AP)—President James Rowland Angell today told the 617 graduates of three divisions of Yale University that they "are faring forth into a world where shrill and raucous voices are still heard assailing the foundations of our Government."

He asserted:

"These critics have magnified its (Government) alleged futility in time of crisis and its inability to adjust itself promptly to the complexities of our contemporary world, where agriculture and industry clash, where labor and capital cross swords, where economic security and rugged individualism find reconciliation difficult, where the spirit of the national good will and co-operation struggles vainly with a truculent nationalism.

Look Around

"No intelligent person can pretend that democracy as we know it in the United States has not been guilty of gross blunders and innumerable shortcomings. But with all of its defects, contrast our republican form of government with that of any of its autocratic neighbors, and who can hesitate for an instant in making his choice? Or who can doubt that, with patience and intelligence and good will, we shall find the way out of our troubles?"

Addressing the graduating classes of the Yale College, Sheffield Scientific School and the College of Engineering, President Angell outlined the "qualities of mind and heart" which the university hoped they had acquired during their years of study.

Liberty to Speak

He reassured the friends of the graduates and the Alumni that any fear "lest Yale had become a nursery for Communism" is so groundless as to be "almost grotesque." He further said:

"Democracy without freedom of thought and speech and press becomes forthwith autocracy. Incitement to the violent overthrow of government is something which democracy, least of all forms of government, can justly be asked to tolerate, but it is something which should not be confused with the peaceful and dispassionate appraisal of divergent forms of political control."

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—this famous tire lived up to its reputation for 43% longer non-skid mileage!

IT WAS a daring idea, but Goodyear wanted the unvarnished truth.

Imagine hiring a famous detective to shadow the "G-3" All-Weather—*Goodyear's own tire*—to get the cold-turkey records of its performance.

Imagine sending Joseph A. Faurot—pioneer fingerprint expert—out to cross-examine motorists—prowl around parking lots, tourist camps, highways and byways, quiz "grease monkeys" at gas stations—to bare the private lives of the greatest tires Goodyear ever built.

"Police blotter" records

Just as he'd written the pedigrees of mobsters, bank robbers, kidnappers, and gunmen into the police department records, Inspector Faurot gathered the evidence of how these tires were performing from coast to coast.

And through it all ran this verdict, repeated again and again: *"G-3" All-Weathers are beating their own test-fleet figures*—delivering *more* than 43% longer non-skid mileage on owners' cars.

Santa Fe, New Mexico. Joseph A. Faurot (right) noted detective and Chief of the Department of Identification, Commercial Crime Commission, gets the record of another "G-3" All-Weather

There isn't room to print the whole record here—but here are some typical cases, briefed straight from that noted detective's notebooks:

Case No. 94—*Cigarette salesman, Detroit. "G-3" mileage 17,716, some tread still showing. Owner admits he likes to burn up the road—travels mostly gravel and unpaved highways. Better by 50% than non-skid record of previous tires.*

Case No. 56—*Cincinnati. No sign of tread wear at 10,462—condition of tire so good no estimate can be made of superiority.*

Case No. 114—*Kansas City paint salesman. Mileage of tire 19,916, plenty of grip still remains in center of tread. Tires giving considerably better than 43% longer non-skid mileage.*

Case No. 211—*Chatsworth, California. Owner is projectionist, piled up 11,711 miles in four months. ⅔ of non-skid tread still remains—so much better than former tires that accurate percentage is impossible.*

Case No. 22—*Mt. Holly, N. C. Owner in charge of electrical installations in 6 textile mills, drives constantly on Carolina roads. Tread worn smooth, mileage 47,666. Non-skid grip lasted at least 50% longer than that on former tires.*

What better evidence could we offer that "G-3" All-Weathers are the tires for *your* car?

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, INC.
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G3
Over and over Faurot's reports PROVED "G-3" All-Weather tread delivers more than 43% longer non-skid mileage! —because of the broader road contact of a flatter, wider All-Weather tread —because of the slow, even wear of closer-nested non-skid blocks and wider riding ribs —because of more rubber in the tread—an average of two pounds more per tire AND QUICKER STOPPING SAFETY because of the greater road grip of more non-skid blocks in the center of that famous tread!

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MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND

What for Dinner?

Chicken Patties are always Welcome

R&R Boned Chicken is economical for the main courses of principal meals, for quick meals, for bridge and luncheon parties, buffet suppers, and when unexpected guests arrive. Children love main dishes made with R & R Boned Chicken—and mothers find it a friend, indeed.

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R & R Chicken Broth has a chicken flavor not even second to the most delicious chicken meat itself. Have it hot or jellied, cold.

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No recipe file can be really complete without these practical recipe booklets . . . chock-full of delightful dishes that you can make at a moment's notice. Send for them now.

RICHARDSON & ROBBINS
In Dover, Delaware, since 1855

Reich Navy Expansion Policy Enters New Era

(Continued from Page 1)

in each category, Britain slips the cable to give Germany a few more fathoms of scope in its quest for greater power upon the sea.

Germany Seventh to Britain

Germany's present naval strength amounts to approximately 170,000 tons, a little less than one-seventh of Great Britain's. By building up to 35 per cent of the English underage tonnage, the limit proscribed in the Anglo-German agreement, Germany would increase her total naval displacement to about 17 per cent of Great Britain's total tonnage.

The new bilateral treaty puts the German navy—at least on tracing paper if not on the sea—upon a par with the floating tonnage of Italy and France.

It gives a feeling of finality to the views just voiced in official British quarters that the release of Germany from the Versailles Treaty is a purely academic question which must inevitably be approved.

Observers foresaw in Germany's stand the start of a counter-building program in British naval and military armaments.

The new Anglo-German naval agreement is welcomed by those who have been most apprehensive of the consequences of Germany's ignoring of restrictions drafted at Versailles. They see in this new conviction a constructive concession to German demands that otherwise might have led to the chaos of naval competition and possibly another international catastrophe.

One of the most vital clauses of the new treaty is that which permits Germany to develop all types of war vessels within the one-third ratio to British strength specified in the agreement. This frees Germany from the moral obligations presented in the Versailles Treaty which prohibited the building of submarines, and restricted Germany's most powerful surface ships to a displacement of 10,000 tons each.

Efficiency Challenges Bulk

All these comparisons are in terms of tonnage rather than relative strength. Bulk alone is not the symbol of naval supremacy. Although the Versailles Treaty has repressed the naval ambitions of the Reich for nearly two decades, the treaty has never shackled the engineering genius of German naval constructors. The nations have curtailed the quantity of German naval tonnage, but they have not curtailed the quality of the instruments for ocean warfare which the Reich has fashioned from the pattern cut at Versailles.

The peace terms dealt harshly with the German battle force. Britain was still nursing the bruises of Jutland when sweeping inhibitions against capital ships were written into the terms forced upon Germany at Versailles. England still had something of that gaunt, half-famished appearance inflicted by the iron ring of submarines which the Imperial German Navy had drawn around the commerce lanes of the short-rationed British Isles when sweeping denial of Germany's right to possess submarines was inscribed upon the treaty of 1919.

Germany's Formidable "Best"

Denied the right to maintain either of the two contrasting but potentially most destructive categories utilized in the naval encounters of the war, Germany started building as best she could. Just what that "best" amounts to has been revealed with every major launching in German dockyards within the past decade.

Neighboring nations with far greater power in all types of naval armaments have gazed with alarm and amazement on the products of German naval genius inspired by the limitations of Versailles.

The Deutschland, particularly, has hurled a broadside of moral defiance in the face of the challenge raised by the treaty restrictions. She is a 10,000-ton battleship, faster than any ship of any other power carrying guns of equal caliber or weight of armor.

Speed Wins Battles

Defensively and offensively, speed is the most essential adjunct to gunnery. All other things—caliber, range and fire control—being equal, superior speed carries the day. Deutschland is the first vessel of her size to have an electrically-welded hull and to derive her driving power from Diesel engines. These engineering innovations have wrought a considerable saving in weight.

The saving has been utilized in superior armament and plating, and in increased speed without affecting the structural soundness of the ship. Four more of this category have been laid down in Germany.

The principal batteries in the Deutschland class include six 11-inch guns, eight 6-inch guns and six 3.4-inch anti-aircraft guns. Britain's latest warship approaching the German's Deutschland in size is the Minotaur class, 9000-ton cruisers. The Minotaur mounts 12 6-inch guns, four 4-inch, four 3-pounders and 21 smaller guns.

Contrasting Advantages

The German 10,000-ton battleships outclass the British cruisers of similar displacement in armament but not in speed. The Deutschland type, however, is far outclassed in armament by the British battleships and battle cruisers of which the Royal Navy possesses 15. The Nelson class battleship is the newest. They carry a main battery of nine 16-inch guns and twelve 6-inch guns. The Reich's baby battleship has a three-knot edge in speed.

The H.M.S. Nelson class has a range of 35,000 yards and a 40-degree elevation on the 16-inch battery. Deutschland's 11-inch guns have a range of 30,000 yards and an elevation of 60 degrees.

The future of the German pocket battleship is uncertain in view of the new Anglo-German treaty which permits Germany to develop all categories up to 35 per cent of Britain's under-age strength. It is not improbable that Germany will again develop its battleships which were so formidable in the major action with the Royal Navy at Jutland.

May Rival France

The same naval engineering prowess manifested in the development of its formidable "baby dreadnought," if applied to capital ship construction could quite conceivably put Germany on a par with the present naval strength either of France or Italy.

Any misgiving that the new one-third ratio alloted Germany might give her the preponderance of sea power in the English Channel by reason of the necessarily world-wide distribution of British naval forces is dispelled by comparing the strength of the present British Home Fleet with the maximum strength Germany may possess within the limits of the Anglo-German agreement.

Britain Secure in Channel

Britain's present battle force contains 12 battleships and three battle cruisers. Allowing Germany one third in each category, the Reich navy could maintain four battleships and one battle cruiser.

At the present time, Great Britain has the Second Battle Squadron in home waters comprising four battleships of which the new Nelson is flagship, two battle cruisers, four light cruisers, two aircraft carriers, three destroyer flotillas, one submarine flotilla, and scores of other auxiliary and harbor patrols.

This apparent advantage can be further augmented by the concentration of battle strength drafted from other stations into a prospective danger zone.

Owl 'Listens In' On King's Jubilee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

TO THE owl's proverbial wisdom must now be added a fine sense of loyalty.

Mr. M. L. Jacks, headmaster of Mill Hill School near London, writes that as he listened to the morning broadcast of King George's Silver Jubilee celebrations he saw a large brown owl sitting motionless in the cedar tree above him. It flew silently away when the program was finished and the set was switched off.

In the evening when the set was switched on for the hour and a half's program ending with King George's message to his people, the bird again appeared in a chestnut tree nearby and remained for the whole of the program.

Betsy Ross Honored In Flag Day Exercises

PHILADELPHIA, June 18 (AP)—A tiny dwelling set in the midst of abandoned warehouses and factories and a well-kept plot in a cemetery near by were the focal points June 15 of the nation-wide celebration of the birth of the country's flag.

The grave was that of Betsy Ross, designer of the Stars and Stripes, and the house, that in which the colonial seamstress stitched together the nation's banner.

From the staff of the house a new flag flew. The stars on the flag were sewn in place by Mrs. Edna Randolph Worrell, great-great-grandniece of Betsy Ross.

The flag later was removed from the building and presented at ceremonies to the National Boy Scout Council.

Philadelphia chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and members of the patriotic order Sons of America, visited the house, now a national shrine, and the grave. Other patriotic organizations also held ceremonies.

Hydraulic Road Building

Adaptation of hydraulic mining methods to road building enabled the California highway department to excavate 1,500,000 cubic yards of earth at a tenth of the cost of excavation by mechanical or power means.

Quick Action on Job Insurance Urged for Reduction of Relief

"Immediate passage of the unemployment insurance bill heard before the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries today would keep thousands off Massachusetts relief rolls."

Thus spoke Abraham Epstein, author-authority and expert on social insurance, who arrived in Boston today from New York. He came to appear at the State House hearing in favor of the "State Pool" unemployment insurance system as recommended by a special recess investigating committee.

In an interview Mr. Epstein presented the close tie-up between unemployment insurance and relief. He also compared English and American relief problems and declared that the Massachusetts insurance law—and those passed in New York and New Hampshire should be the foundation for a series of state and federal laws to greatly improve on the British plan.

Complete Turnover

In his relief-unemployment insurance tie-up, he presented figures which showed that there was a complete turnover in relief recipients every 17 to 18 months. This point, he said, had not been stressed by the Federal Government.

Following that statement he asserted that these people who came on and off relief rolls spent an average period of 16 to 18 idle weeks between the time they lost their jobs until they went on relief. The FERA report made in 13 representative cities showed 17.3 weeks. This period, he insisted, would be swallowed up in the majority of cases if unemployment insurance to cover a 16-week period in any one year were made effective.

"Thus," he said, "unemployment insurance plays a tremendous part in reducing the number on relief rolls. There is a complete lack of understanding in the United States on this point. Too many people believe that if a man goes on relief he's there to stay. Well, he isn't.

"Only 25 per cent, or a little over, are permanent members of relief rolls. More than one half of the people on relief today would not be there if the nation had sponsored unemployment insurance before today."

State Pool Plan

Mr. Epstein favored the state pool plan over the unemployment reserve plan, as advanced in a minority report filed by William L. Stoddard, member of the special committee.

"The state pool system plans for a wide distribution of the insurance risk," he said. "The reserves plan does not. Under Mr. Stoddard's plan all the responsibility will be on the employer and if he should go broke—where would the worker be?"

He said that under the reserve plan the company in good standing would have plenty of reserves on hand but no chance to use them. The company in poor shape would have plenty of men who needed the relief but no money to give them.

The Massachusetts state pool system would set up an insurance plan administered by the State and contributed to by both the employee and the employer. If a man worked 90 days in any one-year period, he would be entitled to 16 weeks' unemployment insurance to tide him over.

Mr. Epstein favored immediate passage of the Massachusetts bill, rather than waiting for the Federal Government to pass national enabling legislation. He gave as his reason the fact that the unemployment insurance plan would not be operative for at least one year and perhaps two, due to the methods of setting up insurance funds.

In preparation, the employer and the employee both would have to contribute to the state pool fund. The state would have to set up its administration. Thus, he said, the sooner it got under way the sooner benefits would be realized and the sooner relief rolls would be cut.

Another point in favor of the state pool fund and its immediate passage he gave as the employment bureau to be established under the plan. This bureau would keep constant tab on all unemployed persons coming under the insurance system. Its duty would be to find them jobs as quickly as possible. A man out of work would have to report each day or at a designated time.

If a job were offered to him the man would have to take it or forfeit his right to the insurance. This stipulation would do away with persons content to remain on relief or to "chisel from the state pool." Such a plan, he said, is very effective in England.

Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and a member of the recess commission announced that he would press for immediate passage of the pool plan. He said to delay would be "to pussy-foot."

Mr. Watt was opposed to waiting for federal action. He said the State Legislature had requested state action—not federal—when it refused to ratify the Child Labor amendment not long ago.

No Reason for Change

"Thus," he said, "there is no reason why they should change their tactics today and refuse immediate state action. Why should the Legislature wait for federal action on this question when it refused to ratify federal action on the child labor problem?"

Margaret Wiseman, secretary of the Consumers' League of Massachusetts, strongly favored immediate passage of the bill. She was insistent that the bill apply to work done in home as well as in factories.

"If no insurance is given home workers, worse sweat shop conditions will exist than ever before," she admonished today.

Representative Christian A. Herter announced before the hearing that he would push for passage this session.

Senator Harry B. Putnam, chairman of the special recess committee, also stated his preference for quick action.

Thus today for the first time in the last decade, since the unemployment insurance question has been a perennial in the Massachusetts Legislature, observers and legislators feel that the unemployed worker has better than an even chance to receive aid.

New Cabinet Takes Office in Mexico

(Continued from Page 1)

the twenty-sixth convention of Rotary International.

Political observers generally were puzzled by the makeup of President Cardenas' new Cabinet. All its members were described as personal friends of either President Cardenas or Emilio Portes Gil, head of the National Revolutionary Party.

The dispute between General Calles and President Cardenas had been described popularly as one between "Right," represented by General Calles, and "Left," supported by President Cardenas. It had been predicted the President would appoint a cabinet of radical economic tendencies.

Not Radicals

Most of the new ministers were little known, but persons acquainted with a majority of them asserted they had no such leanings.

President Cardenas's new Cabinet follows:

Interior, Silvano Barba Gonzales.
Foreign Affairs, Fernando Gonzales Roa.
Finance, Eduardo H. Suarez.
War, Gen. Andres Figueroa.
Agriculture, Gen. Saturnino Cedillo.
National Economy, Rafael Sanchez Tapia.
Communication, Gen. Francisco J. Mujica.
Education, Gonzalo Vazquez Vela.

The Cabinet was a surprise group, containing only one appointee who ever before held a ministerial post.

Decidedly Rightist

Political commentators acquainted with the new ministers said that the Cabinet might be described as "decidedly rightist" in tendency, which added to the mystery of the situation because the dispute between the President and General Calles which led to the resignation of the previous Cabinet was over the extremist economic tendencies guiding the Government.

The only holdover was General Mujica, who was shifted from the post of Education to that of Communications.

Señor Roa, the new Foreign Minister, is a former Ambassador to Washington and at present Ambassador to Guatemala.

The new Agriculture Secretary, General Cedillo, is an agrarian leader on San Luis Potosi and is known for his moderation in antireligious matters. He takes the place of Tomas Garrido, a Canabal, leader of the anti-Roman Catholic campaign which kept the nation in turmoil recently for a period of three months.

New Deal Safe In High Court, Says Law Dean

ITHACA, N. Y., June 18 (AP)—Smoother sailing for the New Deal in the nation's courts was predicted today by Dean Charles K. Burdick of the Cornell Law School at the opening session of Cornell's new Alumni Institute.

Dean Burdick, chairman of the New York State Law Revision Committee and himself a constitutional authority, said that the financial features of the AAA appear to have a "pretty clean bill of health," and that, in general, other new-deal projects "seem equally immune from successful attack on constitutional grounds."

Concerning the newly-launched NRA, Dean Burdick said:

"My conclusion is that while Congress may not directly control intrastate production by rules enforceable by criminal and civil process, it may constitutionally exclude what it will from the channels of interstate commerce and so may admit what it will to such channels upon such conditions as it chooses to lay down, thus indirectly exerting a most effective control of the methods of production of those things intended for interstate shipments.

"In view of the emergency and the consequent recognition of the common importance of any national program adopted to meet general economic and social problems, it might be possible that the Supreme Court would now uphold congressional legislation, imposing as a condition of interstate shipment of goods, compliance with rules as to quantity of production, wages, hours of work and collective bargaining."

He expressed the belief that the Government had the right to supply money to states for slum clearance or for the purchase of submarginal land and to grant municipalities funds with which to build their own power plants.

He declared his belief that the Supreme Court would uphold the constitutionality of the proposed old age pension and unemployment insurance acts, "finding justification for the view that the general welfare of the country at large would be promoted by nationwide provision against destitution in old age and against destitution through unemployment."

He touched briefly on the Government's processing tax, asserting it seems probable this levy "will be held immune from attack since it is an excise tax levied for revenue to meet the general expenses of Government, although also incidentally employed as an instrument of regulation."

Congress Leaps High Obstacles In Pressing for Adjournment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—Congress wants to go home.

The House passed the $500,000,000 "nuisance" tax bill yesterday: The Senate prepared to pass the social security bill today. And this was only the beginning of it.

With an eye on the calendar, and with the hope expressed by Speaker Byrns that Congress might yet quit by July 15, the Legislature rushed forward new plans for action. Before nightfall House leaders hope that the far-reaching amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration Act may be out of the way. That would mean, according to schedule, that the next hurdle of the first deficiency appropriation bill would be leapt tomorrow, with the third big jump—the Wagner-Connery labor disputes bill—taken before the end of the week. The Wagner bill has already passed the Senate.

Ready for Coal Bill

The Senate wants to quit, too. It is all ready to take up the Guffey coal bill, which is No. 1 on Mr. Roosevelt's "must" list, and leaders declare it can be put through by the end of the week. If this amount of work is done, or anything like it, it will mean the most productive week in the history of this session. The session, incidentally began January 3, and yet, down to date, only one of the major new deal pieces of legislation has passed, the $4,800,000,000 work relief bill.

Congress really wants to quit. It is partly that Washington is having its first warm spell. It is partly that Mr. Roosevelt has been thumping the desk at gatherings with Administration leaders, attacking dilatory tactics. It is partly that business has been asking, urging, imploring Congress to take a vacation for months. Congress is now dimly sensing that it is not popular.

Signs of Limited Program

There are signs, too, that the Administration must relax its program. The House committee has balked over the clause in the utility control bill which would wipe out "unnecessary" holding companies. This clause got through the Senate by only a single vote. Now the House subcommittee has rejected it, the full committee is expected to do likewise, Speaker Byrns says the vote in the House itself will be "very close."

The controversial Eccles omnibus banking bill may be abandoned. This would be a harder blow. On July 1 the "permanent" deposit insurance provision of the 1933 Banking Act takes effect unless otherwise provided for. Carter Glass (D of Virginia has been conducting a virtual filibuster against the bill in his senate subcommittee.

Little Chance of Passing

It is highly questionable whether the bill can be enacted as it is in the brief time remaining. Either a new White House drive is required, or the bill is likely to be split into component parts with the controversial issue abandoned.

Senator George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska has revived a proposal to throw out 5-to-4 decisions of the Supreme Court as a basis for declaring laws unconstitutional. The amendment has little chance of enactment, however.

A special House committee introduced a compromise bill today on proposed Tennessee Valley Authority amendments, forbidding TVA from selling surplus power of chemicals below production costs. The bill would place TVA's financial affairs under supervision of Comptroller J. R. McCarl, and leave its bond issuing capacity at $50,000,000 instead of raising it to $100,000,000. It could not purchase private utility properties without attempting first to negotiate upon a "satisfactory price."

Alcohol Bill Introduced

A federal alcohol control bill which has the support of Mr. Roosevelt was introduced in the House today by Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee after a White House conference. The bill sets up alcohol control in the treasury, thus supplanting the present independent "FACA." It provides federal control of liquor business by a permit system: Permits sale of liquor in kegs, previously banned; and makes it illegal for any retailer to buy his liquor exclusively from one firm.

Other events of an active day were the demand by the House Military Affairs Committee on Secretary of War Dern for a full report of the Inspector General on his investigation of Maj. Gen. Foulois, head of the air service; and testimony by Henry Warrum, United Mine Workers' counsel, before a House subcommittee, that the Guffey coal bill was constitutional.

Prizes Awarded Pupils In FHA National Contest

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, June 18—Two high school students, Miss Marion Higgins of Chelsea, Mass., and Robert B. Scharf of Coeur d'Alene Idaho, won prizes of $1000 each in the national educational better housing contest, sponsored by the Federal Housing Administration. The final competition was held here on Saturday. The two winners were selected from eight contestants, representing various sections of the country. Boys and girls from more than 3000 schools competed.

Second prizes of $500 were awarded to Robert J. McBride, Elizabeth, N. J., and Margaret Dilion, Omana, Neb. Third prizes of $250 were won by Allan Brown, Washington, D. C., and Rita McGuane, Chicago, while fourth prizes of $100 went to Wilma Kirby, Boyne City, Mich., and George Louna, Clatskanie, Ore.

London Improves Accounts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The finances of London are better regulated now than they have been for the last quarter of a century, according to Mr. Charles Latham, chairman of the Finance Committee of the London County Council. There are no slipshod methods, Mr. Latham declared, and the accounts are better kept than ever.

Canadian-U. S. Forum Explores Tariff Conflicts

CANTON, N. Y., June 18 (AP)—An academic attack against discriminatory tariffs and a defense of Canadian high tariff policy marked the first technical phase today of the pioneer—and unofficial—Canadian-American Conference at St. Lawrence University.

Purely by coincidence the frank appraisals of tariffs came almost on the eve of the opening in Washington of official Canadian-American discussion of a proposed tariff reciprocity treaty. Prime Minister R. B. Bennett announced in Ottawa June 12 that two departmental officials and the Canadian Minister would represent the Dominion in the discussions.

Two American critics, Prof. W. W. McLaren of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., and Prof. Jacob Viner, University of Chicago, stated the American case as they saw it.

Additional Duties

"A threat is held up by the United States," Professor McLaren told the delegates, "against all those who are said to substantially discriminate against American commerce."

He referred to the 50 per cent additional duty against Canadian goods, which may be imposed by President Roosevelt under the recent act of Congress permitting trade bargaining agreements.

His statements were emphasized by Professor Viner, who called tariff discrimination a "foolish, economically expense, and politically dangerous game."

"It is a game, moreover," he said, "in which the injured party usually insists upon taking a hand, and I fear that under the act of 1934 participation in the game is legally compulsory for the American Government, irrespective of its wishes in the matter."

In defense of Canadian practice, Prof. Kenneth W. Taylor, McMaster University of Ontario, declared it to be an attempt to protect Canadian industry from the complete demoralization of prices, especially in the United States.

Defense of the Dollar

Professor Taylor pointed to the American defense of the dollar, and scored treaties phrased chiefly in terms of tariffs rates or schedules, or in customary "most favored nation" language.

Leaders in the ensuing executive discussion included Robert L. O'Brien, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, and G. H. Sedgewick, chairman of the Tariff Board of Canada.

Outside the conference proper the high light of the day's program was a luncheon in honor of Elihu Root and Sir Robert Laird Borden wartime Premier of Canada. Alanson B. Houghton, former American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's was selected toastmaster.

Tonight the conference will discuss the movement of capital. About 100 of the 150 delegates to the conference had arrived today for the first technical session, which follows the opening dinner and welcome program last night.

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Inner Mongolia Eyed by Japan As Real Menace to Manchoukuo, Penetration by Soviets Feared

This article completes a study of Chahar by the Monitor's correspondent at Peiping, which began in yesterday's issue.

By H. J. Timperley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—From a Chinese official standpoint there is no such place as Inner Mongolia. It disappeared from the map in 1929 when the "special administrative districts" of Jehol, Chahar and Suiyuan were given the status of Chinese provinces. There were two reasons for this step. It was designed to hasten Chinese colonization and to guard against extension of Soviet influence to the doors of China-proper.

At the present time Inner Mongolia is split up politically into two main regions. These are Chinese or Southern Inner Mongolia, (including the provinces of Suiyuan and Chahar) and Manchuria or Eastern Inner Mongolia, (including Jehol). Both have, roughly, the same area. There are probably a million or so Mongols in Chinese Inner Mongolia, and perhaps twice as many in the eastern section, where the adoption of agriculture by the Mongols has made greater headway.

Chinese Immigrants

During the past few years the nomadic basis of the Mongol economy in Chinese Inner Mongolia has been meaced increasingly by Chinese immigration. Chinese settlers have bought up Mongol pasturage and turned it up with the plow, thus diminishing the production of cattle and livestock upon which the Mongols chiefly depend.

This has caused resentment, on the part both of the Mongol princes whose hereditary positions are threatened by the extension of Chinese authority and the Mongol people, whose livelihood is seriously affected. Taking advantage of the opportunity for political bargaining provided by the emergence of Manchoukuo, these elements have combined in an autonomy movement which demands detachment from the Chinese provincial system as the price of continuing to recognize Chinese sovereignty.

What are Japan's policy and intentions with regard to Chinese Inner Mongolia?

Fear Soviets

On behalf of The Christian Science Monitor I put this question to Major Tan Takahashi, recently appointed military attaché at the Japanese Legation in Peiping.

"Of course this is really a matter for the Japanese Government itself," he replied, "but I can tell you what I believe the situation to be. At the present time the Japanese military authorities have two main objectives in connection with Chahar and Inner Mongolia. They are:

1. We will not allow the Chinese to carry on anti-Japanese or anti-Manchoukuo activities in this region.

2. We will strive to prevent Chahar and Inner Mongolia from being revolutionized by Soviet Russia operating through Outer Mongolia. We will take all possible care to prevent any such Soviet activities on the western border of Manchoukuo.

"These objectives are both of a negative character. Our policy in general is a passive one. Actually we have no important interest in acquiring territory in this region, since it offers few natural resources useful from a military standpoint. We want chiefly to keep this region safe against Soviet revolutionary activities."

Independence?

We went on to discuss the prospect of an independent Inner Mongolian state divorced from the Chinese Republic as completely as Outer Mongolia now has become. Major Takahashi dismissed this as a possibility that need be taken into account.

"If the Mongols were strong enough and progressive enough to establish a really independent state it would be a welcome move from our standpoint," he said. "But, personally, I do not believe that the Mongols are in a position to do so. The Mongol must first be educated. At present the country is far too backward. Any attempt to establish an independent state before they are ready for it would only make matters more complicated."

Major Takashi thus confirmed the opinion held by most foreign observers here that Japanese activities in Inner Mongolia must be interpreted in terms of Russo-Japanese strategy. Undoubtedly control of the Dolonor region, now in the hands of an irregular force described by Major Takashi as "friendly to Manchoukuo," is regarded by the Japanese as essential to their security.

Dolonor

Dolonor is just inside the eastern border of Chahar, about 150 miles northwest of Kalgan. It is near this spot that Khubla Khan established many centuries ago the summer capital made famous as "Xanadu" in Coleridge's well-known poem. Its strategic importance rests largely upon the fact that it is the southernmost and best of the three passes across the Great Khingan Mountains on to the level upland steppes of Eastern Mongolia. The Japanese already control the northernmost Shedyu Pass, through which the Chinese Eastern Railroad runs. A minor pass near the Heilungkiang-Jehol border also is in their hands.

In the event of a Russo-Japanese war, it is probable that Dolonor would be used by the Japanese as a base from which to thrust northward at Chita, where the Trans-Siberian railroad branches off to Manchuli and Harbin. Dolonor also is within striking distance of the motor road between Kalgan and Urga, capital of Outer Mongolia, by which route it would be possible for a highly mechanized Russian force to attempt a flank attack upon the Japanese position in Manchoukuo.

Domination of Corridor

Possession of Dolonor thus means virtual domination of the Mongolian corridor leading to Asiatic Russia. Inner Mongolia has in effect become Manchoukuo's first line of defense. Disaffected Mongol elements could menace the security of Manchoukuo and Japan either through an alliance with Outer Mongolia or by active participation in Chinese guerilla warfare.

Indications that the Japanese military authorities have these considerations in mind are not lacking. What is described as a "Japanese cultural mission" has been established at Dolonor and close contact is maintained by a continual stream of emissaries from the Manchoukuo Government and the Japanese army headquarters in Jehol. Major Takahashi confessed himself unable to specify the exact purpose of the Dolonor mission but said he believed the general idea was to "cultivate friendly relations between the Mongolian and Manchoukuan peoples."

In the declining days of the Manchu Dynasty, Inner Mongolia served as a buffer between China and Tsarist imperialism. It has now become Manchoukuo's chief bulwark against Bolshevik penetration.

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British Mine Directors Meet at Bottom of Pit

Lancashire workers overcome unemployment by purchasing and operating their own colliery, where board chairman cuts coal, treasurer is boilerman, too, and profits go for better equipment instead of dividends.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADLINGTON, Eng.—There is a coal mine in this Lancashire village where the chairman of directors cuts coal, the treasurer is boilerman, and board meetings are often held in cramped surroundings half a mile below the earth's surface.

This quaint mine has recently celebrated its second anniversary under its present management.

But its story is not a tale of eccentricity. It is a story of courage and of optimism.

Two years ago the seven directors of the mine were jobless miners. Now they have proved their enterprise a success and employ 30 other workers.

Shutdown Means Dole

Some two and a half years ago the pit in which they worked closed down. They were thrown upon the "dole," their savings and their belief in themselves.

The seven of them pooled all their small savings. They decided, then and there, to find some means of buying up Duxbury Colliery, derelict pit which had been closed since 1917.

Then it was that the British Legion, association of ex-service men, showed its faith in the men. The Legion lent the would-be pit owners £150, and enabled them to buy their little Eldorado.

The mine was, however, only an Eldorado of work. There was plenty of that. The pit gear had all been obtained cheap from other collieries. For three months the seven directors of the new company worked day and night getting the pit ready. During that time they did not earn a penny or mine a single piece of coal.

But, despite the warnings and the shaking heads of those neighbors who "knew better," the seven men did get their mine working.

Just a Miner's Wage

All money from the coal mined had to go back to the mine. All the reward the company promoters toiled for was the normal miner's wage. The rest, what there was of it, had to be gradually built up into a bank deposit with which to buy better machinery, safer apparatus.

They did build up this deposit. Recently they bought a compressed air-driven coal cutter, for which they paid £100. They now work night shifts to carry out all their orders and mine 30 tons of coal a day.

The chairman of directors, Mr. Thomas Taylor, cannot understand why the pit was ever closed.

Others, outside, have an idea that it might be that the other directors did not stand content with wages, and had not got a Mr. Algy Wassblakey as treasurer—and, of course, more important, as boilerman.

Where Owners Failed, These Miners Succeed

The Owners Closed Down Duxbury Colliery, Shown Above, in 1917, but Now It Is Being Profitably Operated by Once Jobless Miners. Not a Little of the Credit Goes to William Gaskell, Lower Left, the Sales Manager Without a Top Hat, and the Board of Directors, Lower Right, That Meets in the Pit at Adlington, Lanc.

Mongols Observe Anniversary Of Twelfth Century Chieftan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—Proving that national feeling is by no means dormant among them, Mongol residents of Peiping celebrated with marked enthusiasm the 773d anniversary of the birth of Chenghis Khan, the powerful Mongol leader who in the twelfth century obtained possession of the greater part of North China and then made himself master of Tashkent, Bokhara and Samarkand. It was under Chenghis Khan's successors, including the equally celebrated Khubilai Khan, that the Mongol empire swept westward until it threatened to overrun the whole of Europe.

Several hundred Mongol and Tibetan students participated in the observances which took place at the National Academy for Mongol and Tibetan Studies. Outside the main entrance were hung two long rolls of colored paper bearing the slogans "Young men and women of Pan-Mongolia united!" and "Let us rise again to the glory of our past!" An important feature of the ceremony was the reciting, first in Chinese and then in Mongolian, of the following memorial litany:

Our Chenghis Khan, powerful yet merciful.
First unified the land north of the Gobi.
Pacified then the realm of China.
Burma he compelled to surrender and Chancheng he subdued.
Java of the great Archipelago did homage to him in sincerity.
Expeditions he sent to Europe and his fame and power were world wide.
For hundreds of years a chill gripped the heart of those who spoke his name.
Japan alone he failed to conquer.
A failure his heroic soul ill endured.
We his descendants are determined to follow his bequeathed example.
To undergo hardships in defiance of that sinister country.
Now on this special occasion, we call to mind the old glory.
That we may encourage our comrades and never forget the great past.

Mongol songs, Mongol and Tibetan dances and a modern-style play entitled "Oppression," presented by the women students of the academy, rounded out the day's program.

Women Crowd Hague For Peace Display

Special to the Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE — Four thousand women from even the remotest parts of The Netherlands flocked here recently in special trains and motorbuses to join the peace demonstration on Goodwill Day.

Together with The Hague women they formed an impressive procession of some 10,000 women who demonstrated for peace.

Deputations were received at the Foreign Office and by Sir Cecil Hurst, President of the World Court.

Youths on Aid Good Students

Youths receiving relief aid at the University of Southern California average higher in their studies than those possessing independent financial means.

Clipper in Hawaii After Over-Water Hop From Midway

HONOLULU, June 18 (AP)—Another pioneering feat—the first flight of a commercial plane to and from Midway Island—went into the log book of the Pan American's Clipper today as mechanics groomed the huge flying boat for the return hop to Alameda, Calif.—1240 miles away—Friday.

Greeted more like a slightly overdue ferryboat than a sky trail blazer, the Clipper swooped down out of the afternoon sun at 4:28 p. m. (9:58 p. m. eastern standard time) yesterday and came to rest on the waters of Pearl Harbor just ten hours and five minutes after leaving lonely Midway Island, 1323 miles to the northwest.

As residents of Hawaii have come to expect, Capt. F. C. Musick announced tests "very successful" and reported no unusual incidents despite the fact 500 miles of the trip were made "flying blind."

Captain Musick announced the Clipper would return to Pearl Harbor soon after flying eastward to Alameda, but would give no definite date.

Outdoor Ice Rinks Proposed in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Building of open air ice skating rinks in Britain is being urged here by architects and skaters. Skaters desire the open air rinks as being less expensive than large indoor stadiums, and point to the example of Vienna where open air rinks have proved popular.

In the opinion of several architects it would be quite possible to build and maintain open air rinks in Britain, without encountering too much trouble with the vagaries of the British climate. At present ice-hockey is a growing sport in this country, but it is felt in some quarters that this growth will cease unless many more popular rinks are established.

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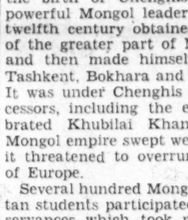
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Irish Loyalists Give King George Jubilee Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Irish Free State President having, alone among the Dominion Premiers, refused to accept the British Government's invitation to the Silver Jubilee celebrations here, certain individuals in the Free State have organized a private presentation to King George in honor of the occasion.

Although no public appeal was issued no less than 36,700 people contributed and a sum of £3300 has been received. Early in June the sponsors of the scheme journeyed to Buckingham Palace and presented the King with three Irish silver dish rings purchased with part of the money subscribed. At the King's wish the balance of the money after deducting what was paid for the rings is being divided between the Queen's Institute of District Nursing in the Irish Free State and the Lady Dudley Scheme for Nurses.

King George and Queen Mary, in their unofficial roles of the Chief Gardeners of England, came to the Chelsea Flower Show recently to see how Britain had triumphed over early summer frost.

The flower show was a splash of warm color in a rather cold and drear London, where the month of May had sent the thermometer to January depths. But these particular flowers and their growers had won the battle with unexpected cold, for this year's show was particularly fine.

British Coal Fields Show Profit in '34, Report Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The coal-mining industry in Great Britain showed a credit balance of £4,128,199 in 1934, according to figures published here recently. Of six mining areas, three showed a credit and three a debit balance, but the total profit was sufficient, it is held, to show a considerable improvement in the industry as a whole.

Salable coal raised during the year amounted to over 213,760,000 tons and the amount disposable commercially was 198,324,000 tons. Net costs of production were £128,000,000 and net proceeds £132,000,000.

Tide Water Oil

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP) — The Tide Water Oil Company has called for redemption the outstanding 5 per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock on Aug. 15 at $105, plus a final quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share. Financing for its redemption will be handled through bank loans, with varying interest rates which have been established for the term of the loan, according to E. L. Shea, president. There are approximately 196,200 shares outstanding.

New Zealand Acts To Offset Trade Of U. S. Ship Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—An unsuccessful attempt was made in the New Zealand House of Representatives by Peter Fraser, a front bench oppositionist, to secure legislation imposing restrictions on the operation of the Matson Line in respect to its trade between British ports in the Pacific.

As a private member, Mr. Fraser realized that he could not proceed with the bill he introduced, but it served the purpose of ventilating legislators' views on the subject.

He contended that under the Statute of Westminster, the Dominion has power to legislate for the protection of its shipping, which was handicapped in dealing with a heavily subsidized American line, though he knew that the Government felt that it was difficult to act because of the possibility of international misunderstandings. His plan was to amend the Shipping and Seamen Act to control the trading of ships between New Zealand and Australia, and if possible, Fiji, which is a Crown Colony. It should be made unlawful for ships, other than those owned and controlled by British interests and paying current New Zealand wages, to carry passengers between the countries he named.

According to John Cobbe, Minister of Marine, the Government had done everything possible to cope with the problem, short of introducing legislation.

The problem is now the subject of negotiation between Australia, New Zealand and the United States, he said, and that it is certain that New Zealand will not allow her ships to be tied up."

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Cincinnati	45.60	51.50	55.85
Cleveland (Standard)	49.55	56.35	60.65
(Differential)	48.30	55.10	59.05
Des Moines	23.85	....	28.65
Detroit	46.50	53.30	56.70
Indianapolis	41.20	47.10	49.71
Kansas City	19.60	....	26.50
New York (Standard)	75.10	81.90	93.35
(Differential)	71.95	78.75	90.15
Omaha	19.60	....	26.50
Peoria	30.70	....	36.80
Philadelphia	71.05	77.85	88.15
Pittsburgh	55.30	62.10	68.05
St. Louis	30.10	....	36.00
Washington	68.95	75.75	85.45

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Cincinnati Club Is Moving Up In Baseball World

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Cincinnati is moving up in the baseball world. A fighting young team, plus better home attendance, has changed the entire outlook of the 1935 Reds over the 1934 club that finished last in the National League pennant race by the margin of five games and didn't score more than nine victories over any rival team in the circuit. True, this year the Reds are not setting the league afire with their sensational accomplishments, but they are a good club to watch because they hustle every minute. Those young players know that there are plenty of other promising rookies waiting on the bench and on Cincinnati "farm" clubs, for the opportunity to prove their ability.

Dressen Coached Rookies

At the Cincinnati training camp this spring, Manager Charlie Dressen reminded one of a college coach. The Reds' quarters were filled with youngsters and Dressen took them aside, individually, and coached them. He did this by pointing out their mistakes and by giving them practical illustrations, instead of the old fashioned way of bawling a man out. Dressen corrected mistakes of many rookies, delivered short lectures on his ideas of the game's strategy and then saw to it that the players practiced long to correct these faults.

The result of Dressen's work is not a pennant winner for this season, but no one expected him to accomplish the impossible. If his team finishes sixth it will be doing very well indeed, even better than veteran Cincinnati scribes predicted it would do, when the season started. These same scribes, incidentally, say that baseball prospects in their home town are brighter for the immediate future than they have been for years. These youngsters are getting smarter and becoming better ball players with every game they are in.

This year's Reds have already enjoyed a winning streak of six straight, the first for Cincinnati since 1931. A short time ago they suffered a 14-to-1 beating at the hands of the Pittsburgh Pirates. The following day the young and enthusiastic Reds rebounded to the Polo Grounds and administered to the pacemaking Giants their first double defeat of the year. This doubleheader victory marked another milestone in the rise of the Cincinnati club, for the last time it had succeeded in winning both games of a double bill at the Polo Grounds was on July 14, 1927.

Attendance Increases

By June 1, the attendance at Crosley Field was already within 30,000 of equalling the total home figures for the entire 1934 season, thanks to a pair of night games. The club more than doubled last year's figures for the same number of spring exhibition games.

Several rookies are making the National League grade under Dressen. Lew Riggs, third baseman and Bill Myers, shortstop and team captain, appear to be in the circuit to stay. Billy Sullivan Jr., son of the former White Sox catcher, is back for a trial at major league ball, this time as a first baseman. It is rumored that Billy Jr. will remain this trip. Ival Goodman, a left-handed hitter purchased from Rochester, is seeing regular duty in the outfield.

* * *

Little Rabbit Maranville played through two games for the Boston Braves yesterday and accepted six chances without a bobble. Rabbit can still teach the younger generation a thing or two about our old national pastime.

Wally Berger, star center fielder of the Braves and generally selected as the outstanding man at his position in the senior league, is in a streak of home run hitting, which will be of considerable help to the Tribe in its battle to leave the cellar. The morale of the entire team appears to have improved since the passing of the June 15 deadline on trading.

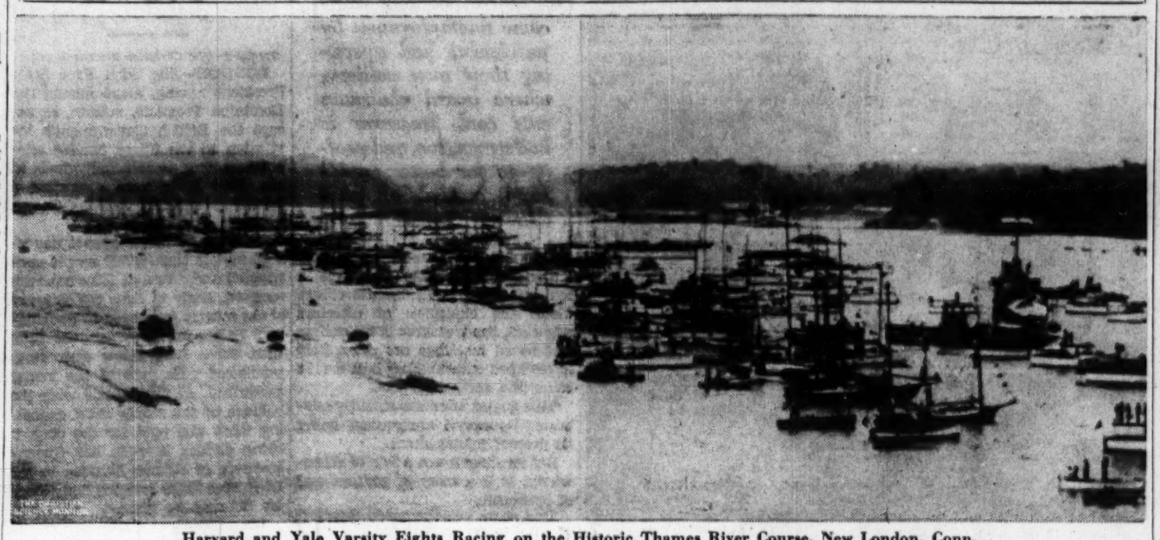
The Giants tightened their hold on first place in the National League by defeating the Cardinals, 14 to 3, for the third straight time. Hal Schumacher received credit for his eighth triumph of the year. The Giants drove Paul Dean out of the box in four innings, after collecting 11 hits.

Only one American League game was played yesterday and that resulted in a victory for Cleveland, over the Boston Red Sox. It was Boston's fourth setback in a row.

Southern Association

Nashville 7, New Orleans 5.
Birmingham 12, Chattanooga 4.

As the Crews Go Skimming Past the Flotilla of Pleasure Craft



Harvard and Yale Varsity Eights Racing on the Historic Thames River Course, New London, Conn.

Expecting the Harvard-Yale Regatta Is Done at Long Range

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Far out on the Thames River, two eight-oared shells, looking about the size of a matchbox, are racing. One is the Harvard varsity and the other Yale—that we know because the pre-race drawing put the one in the East lane and the other in the West. We sit in car 13, the press accommodation, to expert. If the race is downstream, the closest that car 13 will be to the oarsmen at any time during the race is well over 100 yards. If the race is upstream, the favored press will park at the narrow opening at Bartlett Cove, just within 100 yards as the crews slip past the finish line.

Except for that fleeting glimpse of the finish, the colleges could hire oarsmen and the press in car 13 would not be the wiser. Yet, from that distance which at times extends to almost a half mile, the press is supposed to record and detail every ripple of every muscle. Those kids pull their sweeps with every ounce of strength and energy they possess. Their grimaces are described in detail by the experts, despite the fact that a grimace could not be seen through binoculars.

The race is completed in around 20 minutes. Only the launches following ever see the boats throughout the entire distance. The press and paying public ride on circus seats built upon railroad flat cars, bumpy and jerky to say the least. Let one of the thousands of cinders reach the eye to require attention and the race is over.

The frequently described beautiful Thames is hardly so until painted, frilled and colored by the grand flotilla of supporting yachts. A submarine base, ship yards, spur tracks or some such drab display cross the vision too often along the course to earn any title of beauty for the river. And over, through and between these same points of obstruction, along with some track detours inland, the experting is done.

That is the scene in brief of the Harvard-Yale boat race. In baseball the press and public are near to the players and the game and familiarize themselves with both. In hockey, golf and tennis the situation is similar, and football is not very much different. Crew has no such features for allurement or personal appeal.

Considering the above facts the Harvard-Yale boat race would appear to have little excuse for existing. Such is not the case, however. Thousands will pour into New London June 21 and the harbor and Thames River will house millions of dollars worth of watercraft from skiff to steam yacht. And why is it?

The only answers available are: because it is Harvard and Yale; because former oarsmen are most rabid adherents to their sport; and, last and most important, because of the overworked yet seldom failing—tradition. While financial conditions may at times curtail some of the gathering and color, the Harvard-Yale boat race continues to occupy headlines and public attention.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	35	14	.714
Pittsburgh	33	23	.589
St. Louis	30	23	.566
Chicago	27	23	.540
Brooklyn	24	26	.480
Cincinnati	21	32	.396
Philadelphia	19	30	.388
Boston	16	34	.320

Results June 17

Boston 8, Cincinnati 3.
Boston 5, Cincinnati 1.
Pittsburgh 12, Philadelphia 5.
New York 14, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 5, Brooklyn 3.

New Coach at Arnold

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 18 (AP)—Appointment of Joseph Bogdanski as football, basketball and baseball coach at Arnold College here was announced last night by Dr. Webster Stover, president. Bogdanski, a native of New Britain, Conn., is a product of Colgate University, where he was active in the three major sports. He assisted Andy Kerr, Colgate coach, during the spring football practice. The Arnold football schedule calls for games next fall with the University of Maine, Bates, Norwich University, Lowell Tech, American International and Trenton Teachers.

Cotton Shoots 65 in Practice

EDINBURGH, June 18 (AP)—Henry Cotton shot a practice round in 65 yesterday over the Muirfield course where he begins defense of the British open golf championship next week. Cotton played the first nine in 32 and came back in 33. "My golf was too good to tell about it," he said smilingly. The champion's 65 is the lowest noncompetitive score ever made over Muirfield. In the 1929 championship Walter Hagen of the United States, the winner with a total of 292, shot the second round in 67 for a new competitive record for the course.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	34	19	.642
Chicago	27	21	.563
Detroit	29	23	.558
Cleveland	29	23	.558
Boston	26	26	.481
Washington	25	28	.472
Philadelphia	21	29	.420
St. Louis	15	35	.300

Results June 17

Cleveland 11, Boston 2.
Other games postponed.

Mrs. Hill Wins Medal Round

OMAHA, Neb., June 18 (AP)—Mrs. O. S. Hill of Kansas City, Mo., defending champion, turned in a sizzling 77, three under par, to qualify as medalist in the 18-hole qualifying round yesterday of the 1935 Mississippi women's golf tournament. Playing under a sullen sky in the forenoon and blazing her way over a rain-drenched course in the afternoon, the defending champion was two strokes under Mrs. Charles F. Newbold of Wichita, Kan., her nearest rival.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

June 18, 1910

ST. LOUIS, fifth in the National League pennant race, pushed the Boston Doves deeper into the cellar by winning both games of a doubleheader, 11 to 8 and 8 to 2. Philadelphia held a one-half-game lead over New York in the American League standing.

U. S. Davis Cuppers In Second Round

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—Each with an eye on a berth on the American Davis Cup team for the interzone final against the winner of the European qualifying round next month, four members of the United States cup squad survived the first round of play yesterday in the Queen's Club tournament with the loss of only two games among them.

Actually, however, only two of Uncle Sam's internationalists, Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, and J. Donald Budge of California, saw action. Johnny Van Ryn of East Orange, N. J., and Gene Mako, another Californian and doubles partner of Budge, moved into the second round without lifting a racket. Mako received a first-round default and Van Ryn drew a bye.

The towering, red-haired Budge, rated one of the most promising players in the game, showed absolutely no respect or brief for his opponent, the Hon. I. Montague, and disposed of him in straight sets without loss of a game.

Allison, who must outshine Budge in tournaments preliminary to the cup competition for the second singles berth on the team, the other place already being conceded to Sidney B. Wood Jr. of New York, overpowered A. A. Fyzee, 6—1, 6—1, in gaining the second round. Clayton Lee Burwell, former Sewanee University star, followed his compatriots into the second round, although he was slightly off the pace. He accounted for Judge Hargreaves, 6—2, 6—2, and will meet Budge today in the feature match.

In the women's division, Dorothy B. Andrus of Stamford, Conn., gained the second round with a 6—0, 6—2 triumph over Miss Le Porteous.

Grant Wins Southern; Moves On to Chicago

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 18 (AP)—Again proving his supremacy in southern net circles, Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., was hopeful of a successful start today in the defense of his national clay courts tennis title in Chicago.

He erased his final opponent in the Dixie Amateur Tournament here yesterday with a 6—1, 6—2, 6—2 victory over Hal Surface of Kansas City. The durable Atlantan's consistent and versatile game was too much for Surface, resulting in Grant's annexation of his third straight crown and his seventh since 1927.

Mary Greef Harris of Kansas City was crowned champion of the feminine division and R. Berkeley Bell of New York and J. Gilbert Hall of East Orange, N. J., paired together to dethrone Robert (Lefty) Bryan of Chattanooga and John McDiarmid of Chicago in the men's doubles, an honor the latter combination had held for two consecutive years.

Czechs Win Five Matches

PRAHA, June 18 (AP)—Czechoslovakia completed its Davis Cup tennis conquest of South Africa yesterday, winning the last two singles matches for a 5-0 sweep. Jon Caska defeated Norman Farquharson, 6—4, 6—2, 6—0, and Josef Malacek defeated Max Bertram, 6—1, 2—6, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2. The Czechs will meet Germany in the European zone final, the winner to play the United States in the interzone final.

Amherst Baseball Captain

AMHERST, Mass., June 18 (AP)—Joseph P. Boyle, East Mauch Chunk (Penna.) resident, was elected to captain the 1936 Amherst College baseball nine at a meeting of the lettermen held yesterday afternoon. The newly elected Sabrina leader has been the regular catcher on the Amherst nine the past two seasons. Boyle is a member of the Delta Kapoa Epsilon Fraternity.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

The End of the College Sports Season

BY THE time the sun has set next Saturday the college sports season of 1934-1935, to all intents and purposes, will have rung down its curtain. There will then be left to play only the intercollegiate lawn tennis and golf championship tournaments and the Oxford-Cambridge vs. Harvard-Yale track and field meet, which is to be held in London next month and the H.-Y. vs. O.-C. tennis match at Eastbourne in August. So that all but two of the various championship sports titles will have been decided by this week-end and one or two very interesting competitions are close at hand.

Two Historic Regattas in the Offing

There are two college rowing regattas in the offing and each has a very historic background. Today finds the Intercollegiate Rowing Association holding its annual event on the Hudson River with two colleges from the far Pacific Coast battling against some of the leaders in the East. In fact the East will be represented by two crews which have not yet tasted defeat—Syracuse and Pennsylvania—while the coast will present California, winner of the title in 1932 and 1934, and Washington, the crew which conquered California on the Pacific this past spring. No regatta was held in 1933 so that the Golden Bears have not been defeated in this regatta since 1931. In 1934, they lost their coast title to Washington; but reversed the decision in the four-mile race on the Hudson later and they seem quite confident of repeating that performance this week.

The Harvard-Yale Regatta

Friday will see the Harvard and Yale oarsmen coming together in their famous regatta on the Thames River, New London. Since the appearance of Ed Leader as coach at Yale, the Eli has had more than its share of success in the three events on their program—varsity four-mile, junior varsity and freshman two-mile races. Reports from Gales Ferry and Red Top strongly indicate that the Eli is confidently expecting to make it three straight in the varsity race, and there appear to be very good grounds for such an assumption. Last year marked the first time in the history of the regatta that a Yale or Harvard crew had covered the four-mile course in less than 20 minutes, and it will not be at all surprising if the winner does it again this year, provided, of course, conditions are favorable to fast rowing.

National Collegiate A. A. at Berkeley

And followers of college track and field events are going to turn their eyes to Berkeley, Calif., Friday and Saturday, where the National Collegiate A. A. will be holding its annual championships. Always a great meet, with most of the college stars of the country among the contestants, this year's event is going to feature one of the greatest college track and field athletes of all time, Jesse Owens of Ohio State University. Owens has made a specialty of taking four firsts in the meets in which he has competed this spring. In a quadrangular meet with Wisconsin, Chicago and Northwestern, he won the 100-and 220-yard dashes, the 220-yard low hurdles and the running broad jump. In the 100 he equaled the world's record and in the low hurdles he betteerd the world's mark. The next Saturday he won the same events in the Western Conference championship meet, breaking the world's record for the 220-yard dash, 220-yard hurdles and running broad jump. Last Saturday he won the same events in a dual meet with Southern California, and now the question is will he win the same four in the N. C. A. A. meet this Saturday and how many world's records will he better? No wonder this meet is attracting the attention it is.

Harvard-Yale Baseball

This week will also see the annual Harvard-Yale baseball series, which also brings to a close the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League championship race. Today, these teams play at New Haven. Tomorrow, they play at Boston, and on Friday the two will meet at New London. Only the first two will count in the league standing, the third game having been added this year for the purpose of furnishing the spectators to the regatta something to go to in the long wait between the morning and evening races. Today's game will be played before the annual commencement-day crowd at Yale, while Harvard's class-day throng will be at the Stadium tomorrow. Playing ball under these conditions is far from normal, and we have always had a whole lot of admiration for the showing the two teams make.

'Alabama' Pitts Eligible, Rules Judge Landis

ALBANY, N. Y., June 18 (AP)—Edwin C. "Alabama" Pitts, one-time Sing Sing prison athlete, today faced the job of making good for the friends whose faith caused Kenesaw Mountain Landis to unbar the doors of professional baseball.

Landis, baseball's high commissioner, late yesterday in Chicago overruled a decision banning Pitts from baseball, but made it clear that his action resulted from the numerous appeals in behalf of the ex-convict. He ruled the 24-year-old parolee might play with the Albany club of the International League, but insisted his activities be limited to regular games of the schedule.

He explained he agreed with the stand taken by Judge W. G. Bramham, president of the National Association of Minor Professional Baseball Leagues, and the association's executive committee, in barring Pitts because he is an ex-convict, but added:

New Situation Has Arisen

"Since then (the executive committee decision), however, a new situation has arisen. Conditions have been created as the result of which there cannot be much doubt as to the destructive effect upon Pitts' effort toward rehabilitation, of not permitting him to enter baseball employment. This was not contemplated, nor is it due to the ruling of the president and the executive committee of the National Association.

"And in this situation, reputable people have expressed to me their belief that there has been a complete reformation of Pitts' character.

"Solely for these reasons, Pitts will be alowed to play, on condition that a new contract be executed by the Albany club and Pitts containing a covenant, that during the year 1935 Pitts shall appear only in regular league games and shall not appear in or at exhibition games, this condition being imposed because it is distinctly in Pitts' interest that mere notoriety be not exploited and capitalized."

The young southerner who served five years of an 8-to-16-year term for an armed robbery in New York City was quick to express his appreciation.

Will Never Regret, Says Pitts

"Judge Landis will never regret having made that decision," he said. "I won't ever do anything to make him regret it."

He praised the two men who led the fight to win him a baseball position, General Manager Johnny Evers of the Albany Club and Warden Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing Prison.

"They have been great. They stuck with me from the start of this thing and I'm glad to have a chance to show them they were right."

Evers, who twice threatened to sever all connection with the game if the minor league ruling was upheld, declared the decision "gives me the greatest thrill in my 33 years of baseball."

"The decision speaks for itself—it shows intelligence," said Warden Lawes. "Nothing can add to it. Naturally I am pleased.

"Pitts is pretty cool-headed and modest, and I think he will make good in baseball. It's up to him now."

Charles H. Knapp of Baltimore, president of the International League, said he was "glad" Pitts is to have his chance and "I hope he'll make good."

Warren C. Giles of Rochester, chairman of the association's executive committee, and President Bramham declined to comment.

Officials of the Albany club plan to start Pitts in the outfield next Sunday when the Senators oppose Syracuse. Pitts said he is "certain" he can make the grade.

Marberry Will Umpire

CHICAGO, June 18 (AP)—Fred Marberry, veteran relief pitcher recently released by the Detroit Tigers, became a member of the American League umpire staff yesterday, William Harridge, president, announced. Marberry will be kept in Chicago for several days schooling and will be sent out for active duty in a week or so, Harridge said.

Moseley for Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 18—William R. Moseley Jr. of Dover, brother of Harvard's Bob Moseley, has been elected captain of the Williams College baseball team for next season. Moseley is catcher on the nine and plays varsity hockey and football as well.

Phillips Taken By Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 18 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians announced yesterday the purchase of Ed Phillips, veteran catcher, from Albany, of the International League, to bolster the receiving staff during the absence of Frankie Pytlak, who has gone to his home.

England Leads Cricket Test

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., June 18 (AP)—England gained a commanding first innings lead over South Africa yesterday in the first cricket test match between the two countries. After England had declared at Saturday's total of 384 for seven wickets, South Africa was dismissed with 220 runs.

Texas Poloists Win Way to Semifinal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., June 18—The Texas four, organized by C. B. Wrightsman, with Cecil Smith as its particular star, won its way into the semifinal round of the Third Westbury Cup series for high goal teams in the June tournament of the Meadow Brook Ramblers, 10-9. Smith made the winning goal after three minutes of play in the overtime, when J. C. (Cocie) Rathborne crossed him, by making a free hit from the 60-yard line straight through the posts.

It was a seesaw battle, as the Ramblers held the cowboys on even terms chukker by chukker, for the first half, and though Texas led for the next two, tied the score twice in the sixth chukker, forcing the overtime.

For the Ramblers, Rathborne and R. E. Strawbridge Jr., on the defence, stood out, each scoring three times, while Townsend Winmill of the Harvard team played a good No. 1. Wrightsman and Smith both were strong on the attack, each making four goals.

The remaining first round match, between Roslyn and Old Westbury, the Milburn team, and two second-round matches will be played this evening, with the first-round winners encountering Great Island on Wednesday, to complete the second round.

Sporting Around the Hub

Massachusetts Open Golf at Fitchburg Next Week

ENTRIES closed today for the Massachusetts open golf tournament, which will be played over the Oak Hill Country Club course in Fitchburg, starting next Monday. The event will be concluded on Wednesday. Competition will consist of 18 holes on Monday, 18 on Tuesday, and 36 holes on Wednesday for the 64 lowest scores and ties. Practice will be permitted on Sunday.

The Bear Hill club is offering extra prize money in addition to the $500 that the Massachusetts Golf Association has put up, so that the total amount offered will be at least $1000. Both amateurs and professionals will receive gold medals in addition to prizes and money.

* * *

Chicago Cubs In Hub—Charlie Grimm brings his Chicago Cubs into Boston tomorrow for a five-game series with the Braves at Braves Field. A doubleheader is scheduled for tomorrow afternoon, starting at 1:30 o'clock. Single games are booked for Thursday, Friday and Saturday. At the present pace they are going, the Braves should give the Cubs a great battle. The Braves and Cubs have met five times this season to date. Chicago has won four of these games.

* * *

Harvard vs. Yale—Harvard and Yale varsity baseball teams will meet in the first game of their 65th annual series at New Haven today. The second game will be played at Boston tomorrow and a third game will be played Friday at New London. The New Haven and Boston games will be Intercollegiate League contests and Yale will tie Harvard for second place if the Eli nine sweeps the first two games. Harvard has won seven and lost three League games; Yale has won five and lost five. The total season's record shows Harvard to have won 16 games and lost eight, and Yale to have won ten games and lost nine.

* * *

Crowd Expected at Harvard—Gates at Soldiers Field for the Harvard-Yale baseball game will be open tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. The parade of the Reunion Classes will be at 2 p. m. and the game will start at 2:30 p. m. Tickets priced at $1.50 and $1.00 will be at Gates 4 and 6 on North Harvard Street and at Gate 9, the entrance from the parking field. Automobiles may enter the parking space from Western Avenue on North Harvard Street.

* * *

Here and There—The annual college girls' tennis, scheduled to start at the Longwood Cricket Club this morning, was washed out by an overnight rainstorm . . . Ray Bidwell and Sam Fitch, top-seeded, won the Massachusetts doubles tennis title at Longwood yesterday afternoon, defeating Lockwood Tower and Dwight Robinson, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4 in the final . . . Three Bostonians, Wilfred Crossley, Allan V. Ellis and Fred J. Wright, are in the field teeing off today in the Canadian amateur golf championship at Hamilton, Ontario . . . Entries in the Massachusetts junior tennis championships for boys and girls starting next Monday will close with Mrs. George W. Wightman, Longwood Cricket Club, on Friday . . . A set of track and field events, all handicap, are being arranged for July 4 at Franklin Field, under the joint auspices of the Boston Park Department and the N. E. A. A. A. U.

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Chemurgic Board Formed to Open Farm Markets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 18—Chemurgy, only a freshly-minted word a short time ago, today represents a going organization of farm leaders, businessmen and natural scientists.

Well-known members of the three groups, meeting here yesterday, completed the permanent setup of the Farm Chemurgic Council, which had been urged by resolution at a meeting at Dearborn, Mich., early in May. Yesterday officers were elected, a staff announced an approval given for permanent headquarters in "Henry Ford's town" of Dearborn.

Chemurgy, which has been defined as "chemistry at work," is a program indorsed by practical men who have given much thought to the welfare of agriculture.

Search for Markets

Its object is to find, through chemistry and invention, new industrial markets for farm products so that the acres which produced the troublesome wheat and corn surpluses of postwar years can be put to sound economic use growing raw materials for American factories. Soy beans for automobile materials, slash pine for newsprint and grain for fuel alcohol are among the examples cited.

The men elected to the council's executive positions were chosen because of their connections with large groups of people vitally interested in improved home markets for farm products. The president is Francis P. Garvan, a New York attorney, president of the Chemical Foundation, Inc., sponsors of the Dearborn meeting.

Two Farm Editors

Two farm publication editors are in the group, Wheeler McMillen, editor of Country Home, who serves as first vice-president, and Clifford V. Gregory, editor of the midwestern journal, Prairie Farmer, who is secretary.

Industry is represented by Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the board of Southeastern Cottons, Inc.; natural science, by Dr. Roger Adams, president of the American Chemical Society. Both are vice-presidents. William W. Buffum, also of the Chemical Foundation, is treasurer.

In attendance at the conference here yesterday were others with large spheres of influence, such as Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Fred W. Sargent, railroad president. Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, was a member of the committee which recommended the organization.

Co-ordinating Forum

The work of the new organization has been clearly defined by Mr. Garvin. He sees it not as a new society with national membership, but rather as a "co-ordinating forum," through which the researcher in the laboratory, the business executive and the farmer can come into contact and by pooling their ideas find ways of developing new domestic markets for agriculture to replace those lost abroad.

While co-ordination rather than research is its function, the staff includes a research chemist, Dr. Harry E. Barnard, an enthusiastic "chemurgist," who has had varied experience in the field of food chemistry.

Works Door Ordered Shut to Politician

(Continued from Page 1)

cian," commented the Administrator, as he gave out figures compiled by his division of economics and statistics, showing that the cost of 4081 PWA projects actually completed and in use would be only $959 per man employed, if calculated on the basis of the 45 per cent grant authorized this month. The total average cost per man per year on the projects, including grants and loans was $2132, or nearly twice the limit set by President Roosevelt for new projects.

Put Out the Dole

Discussing the purpose behind the works relief, the President declared:

"We want to get rid of the dole. We believe that the dole is destructive of all that is best in our citizenship, and we want to make people feel that they are no longer in the breadline—no longer getting things for nothing."

The President contrasted the new program with the CWA, pointing out that projects chosen are to be "as useful as we can make them." The extraordinary thing about the CWA, he said, was that "in view of the shortness of time, so much of that work was actually useful."

Demanding that private employment must always be given preference, the President told the directors not to hesitate to stop a certain number of projects if people are taken back into private employment.

"There will be a certain number of our works that can be closed down temporarily or stopped just where they are without very much loss," he said.

Scratching Gravel

Mr. Roosevelt warned the directors that the responsibility of spending the $4,000,000,000 "is going to be very, very largely on you, to see that the money goes around and accomplishes the objective given us as a mandate by the Congress of the United States—that is, to put all the people on the relief rolls to work within the coming year."

As a parting word, the President bade the directors go to their work "with their coats off" and make the "dirt fly."

The men who are in charge in the states of the spending of millions of work relief money, meeting here yesterday, were ordered by Harry L. Hopkins, Progress Administrator, to fight "any possible political pressure" brought upon them.

Mr. Hopkins made his demand at the opening session of a two-day meeting, at which state works progress directors were given thorough instruction in policies behind the $4,000,000,000 program.

Coincident with yesterday's meeting, the FERA made public figures showing that the relief load in the cities of the country dropped 1.7 per cent between April and May, and expenditures declined 2.3 per cent.

Flash: Tydings Holds Long to $400 Speech

(Continued from Page 1)

years," he said. "Now I am trying to find out how the plan would work after the larger fortunes had been diminished?"

"I shall be glad to come to that now," said the Kingfish.

"I do not wish to interrupt the Senator—" said Mr. Tydings, beaming.

"I shall be glad to explain it right now."

"If we destroy the larger fortunes," explained Mr. Tydings, "we destroy also the incomes from those fortunes. Would not the man of moderate means have to pay more income tax in order to give the Government the same return, if the larger fortunes were leveled?"

Mr. Long thought this would "hardly" follow. He wrestled with the problem for a while, when Mr. Tydings rushed in with another question, he explained, which "has always been in my mind." He inferred he had lain awake nights thinking about it. Suppose the Government had confiscated the estates of a Ford or Rockefeller, he said, now how would it realize cash on this huge physical property?

Simple for a Kingfish

"When the Government has acquired the property, the Government disposes of that property," said the "Kingfish" simply.

"Oh," said Mr. Tydings, delighted, "it is going to sell it again! I wish to know who in this country is going to have enough money to buy it when the Government gets it and begins to sell it—when all the big fortunes of the country are taken away?"

Mr. Long thought this would be very, very easy; but it did not seem to be quite so easy as Mr. Tydings continued a running fire of questions. There was a trace of irritation in Mr. Long's voice as he ultimately retorted, what was to prevent the Government from issuing currency against the property as a means of re-distribution?

"Ah, yes!" ejaculated Tydings, in so many words, but this was abandoning the original contention that the Government would sell the property—it would mean that the Government itself would operate it!

For the first time, the "Kingfish" manifested outright peevishness. Perhaps the Senator from Maryland had eyes, and saw not. He launched into a real oratorical flight this time without delay: Great fortunes were a bad thing. To prove it he quoted extensively from the Bible.

What! Not "Das Kapital"?

He went back, too, to the French Revolution. He paused for five minutes or so to discuss bucolic bliss of the American colonies where fortunes were small and then settled back finally on the book of Nehemiah, Old Testament.

Somehow, however, Mr. Long's heart was not in his speech. The fire was lacking. A certain chastening effect from the collapse of his filibuster last week, from the revolt of the Young Liberals, the attack by the western Progressive, Lewis B. Schwellenbach, the chastisement of the courtly Senator Ashurst, and possibly even Mr. Tydings' kindly questions, was visible.

Mr. Long had proceeded for no more than a miserable eight pages of the Congressional Record ($50 a page) when Mr. Schwellenbach asked a question which had an extraordinary effect.

"I should like to ask the Senator whether he was correctly quoted in yesterday morning's paper to the effect that he had referred to me as 'Kemal Pasha'?" demanded the Washington Senator.

Mr. Long gave a gesture that was indescribable.

"No, I was not correctly quoted," he said, thought for a minute, and sat down.

It was more than Vice-President Garner, in the chair, could believe.

"Does the Senator from Louisiana yield for a question, or does he yield the floor?" he demanded.

"I yield the floor," said the Kingfish.

It was only after a body of newspapermen lolling in the press gallery anteroom had dashed out to see Mr. Long seated, with their own eyes, that they could believe the share-the-wealth speech was concluded. Mr. Long did not even ask for a roll call to his amendment to the security bill.

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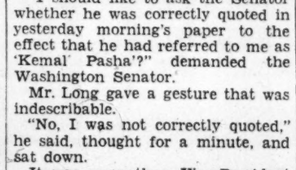

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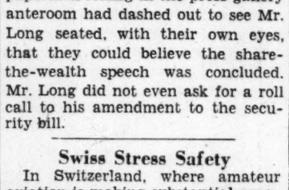

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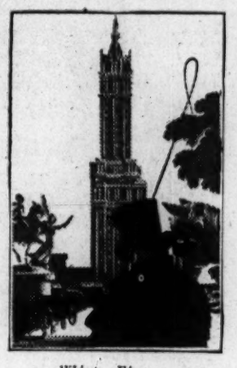

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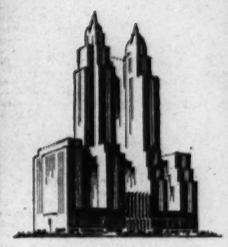

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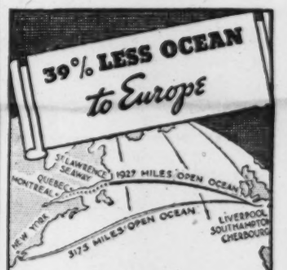

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Reading One's Way Through Gardens of the World

Gardening

A Tuesday Page

Wider Garden Club Horizons

Trips to Many Lands Make Delightful Programs

By Mrs. Frank E. Jones

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JUST as the United States is the melting pot of the world from the standpoint of its citizenry, so also it might be called the melting pot for garden styles. The garden ideas brought to our shores by our Colonial ancestors and by the later immigrants to America have resulted in the formation of gardens of many varied types. For this reason the "Gardens of Other Lands" which are more or less the prototypes of our own, will form a most interesting study for our Garden Clubs.

Beginning with the gardens of Continental Europe we may consider first, the art of gardening in France. And this topic may be divided if we wish into, first, the consideration of the small intimate garden of the French home, and secondly, the grand style gardening in France as exemplified in the garden of Versailles and other public gardens of importance. In this connection it would be well to read "Royal Palaces and Parks of France" by Francis Moultin and "Gleanings from French Gardens" by Robinson.

The alluring gardens of Italy where the art of the gardener and that of the sculptor have been combined so delightfully to create fascinating gardens, will provide a topic of interest. "Old Gardens of Italy and How To Visit Them," by Aubrey Le Cloud, "The Art of Garden Design in Italy," by Inigo H. Trigg, "Gardens of Italy," Phillips and Bolton and "Italian Gardens," by G. S. Elgood, will give some needed information.

The colorful patio gardens of Spain and the larger gardens of that country, such as that of the Alhambra will interest your club members. Read "Spanish Gardens and Patios," by Mildred Stapely and A. Byne, "Spanish and Portuguese Gardens, by Rose Standish Nichols, and "Spanish Gardens," by Lady Constance Villiers-Stuart.

Before we leave continental Europe we will also wish to visit the beautiful gardens of Germany, the prim and proper gardens of the Netherlands which would be a most delightful place to see at tulip time, and the gardens of the flower-loving Belgians.

Gardens of Oriental countries have a great appeal, perhaps because the style of each is so typical of the country in which it is located. Let's study a Japanese garden from a seat in its tea house and peek through a Moon Gate into a Chinese garden and view some of India's gardened tombs, particularly the Taj Mahal. Before visiting Japan we will read "Japanese Gardens," by Mrs. Basil Taylour, "Flowers and Gardens of Japan," by Florence DuCane, "Landscape Gardening in Japan," by Josiah Conder and "Gardens of Japan," by J. Harada. "Chinese Garden Architecture," by Edw. L. Howard, and "China—Mother of Gardens," by E. H. Wilson, will prepare us for the trip to China. "The Gardens of the Great Mughals" by Lady Constance Villiers-Stuart will describe some of the beautiful gardens of India.

In a visit to the gardens of the British Isles we will see the hedgerows and cottage gardens of England as well as her historical and noteworthy gardens, will look upon the gardens and beauty spots of Ireland and of Scotland. And for this trip we will read "Homes and Gardens of England," by Harry Botsford and Charles Fry, "Formal Gardens in England and Scotland," by Henry I. Trigg, and will look at the pictures by Geo. S. Elgood, with notes by Gertrude Jekyll in the book, "Some English Gardens." This latter book also contains some Scotch and Irish pictures.

We might make a number of visits to gardens of sunny climes, but perhaps we would particularly enjoy a trip to Bermuda, the land of perpetual June or a visit to the gay gardens of Hawaii, with their background of blue hills and a foreground of blue waters. The gardens of ancient Mexico and those of the Mexico of today will be a most interesting subject. "Mexican Plants for American Gardens," by Cecile Hulse Malschart (Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.50), is a new book of interest. "Flowers and Gardens of Madeira" is the title of a book by Florence DuCane which might be read in connection with a study of the gardens of Madeira's peoples.

The surprising gardens and flowers of enormous size in Lands of the Midnight Sun might include consideration of Alaskan Gardens and Flowers, Gardens of Sweden with a special visit to the garden of Linnaeus at Upsala, Finland's Flowers and Norway's Blossoms. We might also find something of interest to the gardener in Greenland or Iceland. The Christian Science Monitor has published several articles about Greenland which have contained much information of interest to plant lovers. Readers who save material from their Monitors as carefully as I do mine should have no difficulty in finding information on almost any subject.

Many other countries might be discussed, particularly if some Garden Club member has visited another land or been a resident of a different country than America at some time.

Summary of Subjects

The Gardens of Continental Europe.

Gardens of the Orient.

Visiting the Gardens and Beauty Spots of the British Isles.

Gardens of Sunny Climes.

Flowers and Gardens in the Land of the Midnight Sun.

(The next article giving program suggestions for the Garden Club, will be published about the middle of July).

By Barsotti, Florence, Italy

Two Views of a Villa at Capri, Built for Its Poet-Owner. Designed by Raffaello Fagnoni, Architect. In the Left-Hand Photograph the Semicircular Veranda Distinguishes the Villa Near the Summit of the Mountain. In the Right-Hand View One Sees This Detail Through a Hedge of Prickly Pears. The Broad Windows Give Upon a Grand Expanse of Sea, Sky and Land, With Color That Only Capri Can Offer

House Built for a Poet

On Dramatic Site With Wide Windows to Sea and Sky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence, Italy

THE lovely little villa illustrated today and recently constructed at Capri on the wooded slopes of Monte Castiglione, overlooking the gulf of Salerno, is the work of the Florentine architect Raffaello Fagnoni.

Built as a quiet work retreat for a poet friend, the architect had as inspiration the exquisite situation in which the house was to stand, his intimate sympathy with the one for whom it was destined, and the purpose for which it was planned. On the other hand, as problems to be solved, he had to face such difficulties as were presented by the steep and rocky site, the lack of water, and strictly limited funds. Accordingly the construction of the cistern had to precede the construction of the house. The cost also had to be carefully studied, the architect therefore was faced by the necessity of applying what he described as the old formula of "the greatest result for the least work."

The building was carried out by a local mason with stone obtained by blasting the rocky foundation.

The study is on the upper floor and is arranged in such a way that from his work table the writer sees through great windows, the marvelous view of sea, sky and land. To the south a small loggia gives protection from the sun. Studio and loggia alike are isolated from the rest of the house and approached by an interior stair. In the center of the lower story is the bedroom with bath and wardrobe. In front a large semicircular room serves as living room, music room and dining-room. The four great window-doors open directly upon the terrace, which commands an enchanting view. In all the rooms the floors are of Vietri ceramica. The floor in the living room consists of a shining black groundwork with brilliantly colored designs of domestic animals and of fruit such as oranges, lemons, grapes and figs.

Almost apart in its quiet is the guest room which looks out upon the enclosed garden which is paved with Vietri tiles and surrounded with climbing roses and geraniums. The service quarters, on the same floor as the living rooms, face north and include kitchen, storeroom, manservant's room and other necessaries. The laundry and cellar are on a lower level adjoining the cistern.

The furnishing has been limited to a few indispensable pieces of simple and robust make, for which the architect has adopted walnut and rovere (the wood of a species of small oak).

Hobbies and Hints

More From Our Reader Who Gardens for the Birds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York State

Dear Friends:

In front of the house there are two twenty-five foot stumps which I have not had removed in the hope that some day the flicker will build in one of them. A very kind friend gave me some trumpet vines to cover the branchless trees and at the same time attract more humming birds.

The song sparrow also sings early in the morning; in fact it never stopped singing all winter. Last summer it made its nest at the end of the garden and I traced it to the very spot but it was impossible to look into the nest as it was located over a cliff, at the base of which are railroad tracks.

On the other side of these tracks are mills, factories, and coal and lumber yards, unsightly as they may seem; but just behind these low buildings towers the beautiful Kisco Mountain. Watching through a small pair of opera glasses I am able to see the birds flying from the side of the forest-like mountain straight to our little place to be fed.

Many times last spring I saw the gentle bluebird flying back and forth to coax his mate to build in one of the houses. For some reason she said, "No." I think she wasn't particularly desirous of Mrs. Wren for a neighbor. For days the male bluebird would sit on the top of the house and call. Now and then she would come to nudge him as much as to say, "I prefer the big open spaces," and back to the mountain she'd fly. This would enrage the bluebird so much that he'd peck at everything. One time he spied a squirrel and flew at him pecking at the furry animal's head. The squirrel tried to defend himself by escaping in leaps and bounds over the iron trellis but the bluebird clung fast to the end of his tail, looking very much like the old woman riding the clouds on a broom.

What a sight to behold! I could scarcely believe my eyes. "Gentle bluebird" do we say? However, I shall be very happy to have them as tenants this year. The houses were put out a little too late last spring.

My family enjoyed watching the building procedure of the wrens and finally four baby wrens made their appearance. Before long three young song sparrows were brought to one of the feeders by the mother bird. I have also had the pleasure of observing two large, fat baby catbirds being fed by their mother.

All during last summer the rose-breasted grosbeak, the Baltimore oriole, the scarlet tanager and many other birds came to the baths daily.

One morning two strips of muslin had disappeared from the young scarlet runners. They had of course been tied very loosely so as not to injure the plants. I sensed that perhaps the robins had pulled them off, when, behold, upon looking into the next yard, there on a clothes line was a lovely female scarlet tanager, tugging on a long thread protruding from the edge of a frayed turkish towel. As the thread would not come loose it seemed as though the bird was on an elastic band, backing away and flying toward it again.

While heartily enjoying this ripping affair, I turned to glance into my own yard and there was an oriole engaged in the same business with a piece of cheesecloth which my son had fastened to the line while cleaning the car. Immediately I put out all kinds of string for nesting material.

It may interest some of you to know that the wren's nest was almost entirely constructed of fine twigs of the sweet shrub bush. I am paying particular attention to planting only the things beneficial and attractive to the largest number of birds. (Mrs.) F. W. M.

(Last Tuesday the first half of Mrs. M's letter was published.)

A Stop-and-Shop for Bees

Bellevue, Wash.

Most attractive and enjoyable to the beauty-loving passer-by, the brilliant butterfly and the droning bee was the hobby of an unknown gardener in his treatment of street corners.

The street was the typical center-paved, small-town street. Instead of the usual unsightly pole, thistles and weeds generally seen in the angle of sidewalk intersections of such streets, there was a glorious riot of single red poppies and blue bachelor's buttons. Seed had been sowed broadcast with a lavish hand and abundant blossoms had been the result.

In the brilliant sunshine an orange-yellow and brown butterfly drifted from blossom to blossom; zealous bees unseen, but not unheard, gathered their sweetness. The tangled beauty in the four corners of this street intersection had made a veritable stop-and-shop for the bees and butterflies.

The passer-by, with an uplifted sense walked around the block in order to repass and enjoy it once more. In the city the passer-by often recalls the beauty with gratitude for the hobby of an unknown gardener. (Mrs.) M. R. G.

Shells collected during a seaside holiday can be washed, dried and stored ready for use, or oyster shells can be procured from a fish shop; these may require washing, and an easy way of doing this is to leave them in the garden during heavy rain, or hose them. If no shells are available try using pieces of broken china for crocking flower pots or bulb bowls; these also furnish a certain amount of lime.

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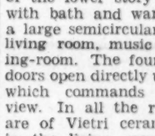

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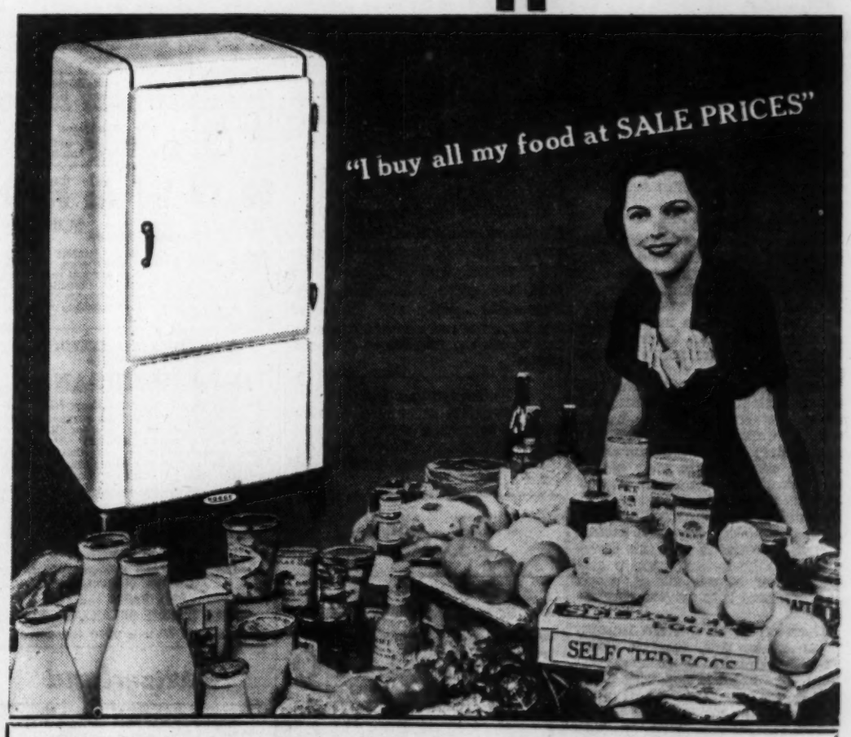

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World's End

THERE is, on the fringes of Dorset, a village that lies in a green hollow. A ribbon of tarred road comes sweeping over a ridge of hills and drops steeply down to a cluster of thatched roofs below; then up it rises again above the village and, climbing a still steeper hill, looks down from the top to Devon and the blue Devon Sea.

Stout telegraph poles march along the roadside; then, stopping only to drop a line at the post office and an occasional house or two, they stride off up the hill to places more worth their while. The traffic, too, that comes pouring over the hilltop ignores the village. Boldly it sweeps along, bent only on keeping up speed for the hill that lies ahead.

And so, modestly and all unheeded, the village lives its own life. Like little old-fashioned ladies, rather frightened by all this modern rush, the houses and cottages huddle back a pace or two; safe, behind a border of flowers, they peep out from under the thatch at a world in frantic haste.

* * *

SOMETIMES, WHEN THE village is momentarily free from traffic, you can hear, in the quiet full, its own authentic voice—the babble of a little brook hurrying under the roadway, as though it, too, were afraid; the soft cooing of wood pigeons; the bleat of a sheep out on the downs; a chime from the church tower; or the homely sound of hob-nailed boots plodding down the hard road. But there are times when the village asserts itself. Then, with an authority born of the ancient right and dignity of work-a-day country life, it holds up the stream of impatient motors while, leisurely, a shaggy farm horse draws a laden haywain down the street and turns in at one of the lanes leading to the farmsteads that scatter the slopes of the downs.

Quickly, in these shady lanes, the roar and hum of traffic is forgotten. Deep-rutted and rough, they wind along, giving no hint of their journey's end as casually they loiter past cottages smothered in tea roses and jessamine, or others guarded by a row of hollyhocks stretching up to touch the thatch with a crimson bud. On they go past clean-scrubbed dairies with milking stools hung over the half-doors of the sheds, on and on, sometimes to end in a muddy farmyard, sometimes to lead up to the hillsides and onto the windswept downs.

* * *

BUT ONE THERE is that threads its way through the valley, in company with the little brook, along banks of fragrant meadowsweet till it stops within sound of the sea. Here, at the world's end, is a farm mingling its country voices with the cry of sea gulls. Morning and evening, punctual as the tide, a big wooly dog is loosed from the yard and goes bounding up the hill slopes, turning this way and that, barking at the cows till, one by one, they lumber in at the wide gateway; then, through the even murmur of the waves, comes the rhythmic "swish, swish," of milk foaming into the empty pails.

On a summer evening, sitting on the hillside above the farm and watching the night steal over the sea, the village and the downs, you realize the peace and charm that underlie the whole scene. All day long the reaping machines have swung their long blades through the wheat; up and down, up and down, the horses have toiled. All is quiet there now. The only sounds of life come from the little cove where, with a scraping of pebbles, a black-tarred fishing boat slips into the water. As the men hoist its sail, the breeze catches it and it floats into the sunset.

All is gray now, but the wheatfields that gleam as though they still held something of the sunset flush. But even they grow dim, and from the roadway over the downs headlamps of cars begin to flash through the gathering darkness.

Cosily, then, like an old lady adjusting her shawl and seeking a chair near her fire, the village draws its curtains, lamps wink through the casements and, all unheedful of last stragglers tearing through the darkness, it settles down to sleep.

N. L. L.

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, *by Winslow Homer*

WINSLOW HOMER, as a young press artist on the battlefields with the Union forces in the war with the Confederacy, probably had little inkling that many of his later works would be eagerly sought after by art museums, and that he would be considered one of the foremost artists of America. He was a strange, silent man, much given to solitude; and toward the end of his life he would make extraordinary and, if necessary, violent efforts to avoid coming into contact with other people. His art was to him everything that we usually seek in the society of others.

This hermit-like attitude, however, did not in any way prevent his expressing emotional qualities in the people he painted; and, indeed, all his work has emotional quality that does not descend to the trite sentimentality which was so characteristic of much of the work of his contemporaries. Those who feel deeply often have difficulty in expressing their thoughts, perhaps from a certain shyness. Homer was shy.

He loved the sea above all else, and it is doubtful if anyone will ever express better its charm, its force, its ominous weight and motion. He was equally interested in all who made the sea their source of livelihood, but particularly in the fishermen and their equally hard-working women. The suspense of those left on shore, when the mariners departed, he has depicted in many canvases.

This picture is a small one, a sort of water-color drawing from the Ryerson collection of the Art Institute of Chicago. It is drawn in crayon and Chinese white on a buff paper, but is so full of color suggestion that one easily gets the feeling of sunshine and smiling seas. It is not done in the tragic mood and yet one could easily read suspense into it, for the young fisher girl, standing at the brink of the high cliff looking out to sea, has an intentness of expression that could have a serious connotation. A solitary figure, she is not, we rejoice to see, merely a youthful model posed against a sort of photographic properties background. She is identified with her surroundings in a simple, but masterful, way. The margin of the cliff, coming into the picture at the lower right, sweeping out at the left, and then returning in the distant headlands, gives an idea of space and distance that is remarkable. The placing of the figure is such that one cannot help following the seaward gaze.

As has been said, this is a drawing; yet it is no less a picture than if it had been developed by an elaborate technique. Textures of grass and cliff, emphasis upon materials of the costume, would have detracted from the simplicity which is the most striking characteristic of the composition. An artist always has two major preoccupations — the idea to be expressed, and the most adequate method of presenting the idea. In this case, the idea was so simple and straightforward that anything but the simplest means of expression would have resulted in the introduction of distractions which could only have lessened our interest in the main idea. This is only another way of saying that technique must always be subordinated to the purpose for which it is employed. Winslow Homer understood this perfectly, and he would have had little patience with the idle chatter of "art for art's sake."

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

My Grandmother's 'Setting-Out'

GREAT - GRANDMOTHER PEPPERILL gave her two daughters, Ruth and Panice, a fine "setting-out," and when they started with their young husbands on the journey back to Maine, they went in two wagons that were heavily loaded. In the muddy roads of early May the wheels sometimes sank axle-deep, but the two young couples made fairly good time and had no adventures until they came to the crossing of the Saco River. . . .

In those days a bride's setting-out included articles that would be useful to her in her new home. Every well-to-do family made it a point to give the marrying daughter a considerable amount of household furniture, linen, feather beds, pillows, spinning wheels for wool and flax, kitchen ware, and often a few family heirlooms of old mahogany and silver.

Grandmother Ruth's setting-out included two high-posted mahogany bedsteads, half a dozen parlor chairs, a rocking-chair, "live-geese" feather beds and pillows, a big bundle of bed blankets, and one or two spinning wheels.

There was also a fine old cedar chest in which Great-grandmother Pepperill had packed not only a good stock of linen but also some choice silverware—spoons, an antique flagon, a silver loving cup and an ancient punch bowl.

There was a console, too, with a gilt mirror to hang over it, and a Chippendale sideboard, both of solid mahogany, two tall brass candlesticks, which were standing on the mantel over the sitting-room fireplace at the old Squire's fifty years afterwards, two pewter candlesticks, and a beautiful glass rose bowl. Great-grandmother Pepperill had also given Ruth a blue-and-white hand-woven coverlet and two little Dresden shepherdesses that, when I saw them, always stood on the shelf over the fireplace in Grandmother Ruth's own bedchamber. There was a brass warming pan and a pair of big brass dogs, with tongs, poker and a shovel for the fireplace, an old family Bible and a book of sermons preached by Great-grandmother Pepperill's brother. . . .

Panice's setting-out, although considerably different, was quite as extensive. She had one thing that Ruth had not—a tall old grandfather clock, now a disputed possession among the third generation at the Edward's homestead. There was also a crate of geese in which both brides had a share.—C. A. STEPHENS, in "My Folks in Maine." (Norway, Maine: The Old Squire's Book Store.)

The Flower Women

(North Carolina Mountains)

. . . Now the flower women
Sit on the curbs with weathered faces.
They sell pussy-willows in spring,
And arbutus, stabbing sweet; cosmos, asters,
And chrysanthemums in summer and in fall,
Lashed tight in rag strings—strips
Of blue and pink and yellow-checked gingham—
Fragile flowers, bound as if they were lions
Straining to escape! At Christmas, still,
They sell a little disappearing and forbidden holly,
And always, always waxy galax leaves
And feathery crow's foot.
The flower women!
How we shall miss them when they are gone!
When a conformed generation sells flowers in stalls.
How we shall miss the imagination that blossoms
In their hats—Spring forever pushing through
Hard crusts—wide, worn, velvet brims
Or stiff or drooping straws, seeming oddly apart
From the face—a separate unit of interest, as it were—
Standing with the air of lookouts on a watch-tower;
Or beaming, pleased and jaunty, to display feathers
And flowers reconciled. The eye rests,
From the slavish uniformity of fashion,
On the figures that never fashion knew;
A jacket, a skirt, seasons—years—apart;
A velvet neckband, perhaps, or a white
Shirt-waist that seems to challenge and surmount
The decades. Individuals, these; the last
Of a tribe; holding a fortress unknowing; unconsciously
Bearing a banner against an army that levels!

—From *End of a Journey*, by REBECCA CUSHMAN, in "Swing Your Mountain Gal." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Thunder of Victoria Falls

WE WERE soon drifting back downstream towards the falls again. Ere long we could see their spray rising above the trees in great clouds, and, as the breeze caught them and cast them towards the sun, its beams turned the vapour into a great curtain of beautifully shot colourings.

Mr. Elliot told us that on windless days, especially during the rainy season, the vapour from the falls rises in columns, sometimes known as the "Five Fingers," and it serves, like the pillar of smoke which preceded the Israelites in the wilderness, to guide travellers from spots even more remote than the old hunting halts at Deka, seventy miles away, and Panda-ma-tenka, on the Bechuanaland border.

After landing from the broad river of islands and rocks and a short walk through dried scrub, we turned a corner suddenly, and before us lay the great chasm of the Victoria Falls, nearly 400 feet deep and a mile long. The two sides of this enormous fissure are almost exactly on a level and in places less than 400 feet apart, so that they give the impression of a gigantic cut, or split, that has cloven the earth asunder. Into this deep mile-long cañon the river, which flows quietly almost to the brink, suddenly plunges in a series of remarkable and terrifying cascades. The waters sweep down with a noise like the crash of thunder and with such force that the spray rises high into the air and is carried, in the form of light showers or heavy rain, hither and thither by the wind.

If one stands on the opposite edge of the cliff one is in what is known as the Rain Forest; here it is nearly always raining in heavy showers or driving spray, and the glories of the vegetation bear witness to the fact. From these bowers of fairy-like greenery one looks right into the very entrails of this ceaseless and stupendous strife of water against rock.

It was the season of low water; each fall was separated from its neighbour by some show of substantial rock, and each group of falling water could be studied in its own particular beauty. Some fell sheer into the abyss, others leapt from rock to rock in a fanciful display of feathered froth and foam; others tumbled in a clear green stream, the colour always intensified by the hot rays of the sun. . . .

It is not surprising that the Victoria Falls have been placed among the Wonders of the World. Only those who have seen them, and heard the thunder of their glory, can realize their magnificence. The gay plumage of the birds, the matchless butterflies and evergreen foliage of palm, fern, and tree, the brilliance of the rainbows by day and their phantomlike appearance in the moonlight, the sparkling rush of "Leaping Water" and crashing headlong flight of "Devil's Cataract," who can forget these once they have seen and heard?—STANLEY UNWIN and SEVERN STORR, in "Two Young Men See the World." (London: Allen & Unwin. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

,,Mentale Bildhauerei''

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

MAN kann allgemein beobachten, daß die Menschen ihr Leben bewußt oder unbewußt nach einem Vorbild, das Eindruck auf sie gemacht hat, gestalten. In seiner klassischen Erzählung „Das große steinerne Antlitz" führt uns Nathaniel Hawthorne eine auf dieser menschlichen Neigung beruhende wirksame Nutzanwendung vor Augen. Aber nicht immer wählen wir ein so erhabenes Vorbild, wie es der Held in dieser Erzählung, ein einfacher Dorfbewohner, tat, und erreichen eine so erhabene Ähnlichkeit wie dieser. Wenn wir uns Sterbliche oder sterbliche Begriffe zum Vorbild nehmen, kann dies eher zu Entartung als zu Charaktergröße führen. Es ist klar, daß wir nicht nur ein vollkommenes Vorbild sondern auch ein geeignetes Verfahren, es nachzubilden, haben müssen. Mary Baker Eddy beleuchtet diesen Gegenstand in "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" unter den Randüberschriften „Mentale Bildhauerei" und „Vollkommene Vorbilder." Sie schreibt (S. 248): „Wir alle sind Bildhauer, die an verschiedenartigen Gestalten arbeiten und den Gedanken modeln und meißeln," ferner: „Wir müssen vollkommene Vorbilder im Gedanken formen und beständig auf sie hinschauen, sonst werden wir sie niemals zu einem großen und edlen Leben ausgestalten."

Wo sind diese Vorbilder zu finden? Die Christliche Wissenschaft weist die Menschheit auf Christus Jesus als „den großen Beispielgeber" hin (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 395). Seine Worte und Werke enthüllen den Christus, das göttliche Ideal, das im menschlichen Leben ausgearbeitet werden muß. Der Christ kann demnach sein Vorbild nicht irgendwo anders suchen. Die Echtheit einer Führerschaft läßt sich durch eine gerechte Antwort auf die Frage feststellen: „Weist sie den Sucher unfehlbar auf das Beispiel Jesu und auf das seinem Beispiel zugrunde liegende göttliche Prinzip hin?" Die Christliche Wissenschaft tut es. Diese Wissenschaft zeigt den Menschen nicht als körperliche Persönlichkeit, vielmehr zeigt sie die geistige Idee Gottessohnschaft, wie Christus Jesus, der Wegweiser, sie veranschaulichte.

In Jesu Gleichnis vom verlorenen Sohn wird uns erzählt, daß der jüngere Sohn, als „er in sich schlug", bald wieder in seine Sohnesrechte eingesetzt wurde. Dieses Sich-Besinnen auf sein wahres Selbst muß dem Psalmisten vorgeschwebt haben, als er von Gottes Güte sang (Ps. 23, 3): „Er erquicket meine Seele; er führet mich auf rechter Straße um seines Namens willen". Und an anderer Stelle schriebt der Psalmist (Ps. 17, 15): „Ich will satt werden, wenn ich erwache, an deinem Bilde". Ferner sang er aus Dankbarkeit gegen Gott (Ps. 139, 18): „Wenn ich aufwache, bin ich noch bei dir". Mrs. Eddy enthüllte genau den Vorgang dieses Erwachens, dieser Wiederherstellung, mit den Worten (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 316): „Da der wirkliche Mensch durch die Wissenschaft mit seinem Schöpfer verknüpft ist, brauchen sich die Sterblichen nur von der Sünde abzuwenden und die sterbliche Selbstheit aus den Augen zu verlieren, um Christus, den wirklichen Menschen und seine Beziehung zu Gott, zu finden und die göttliche Sohnschaft zu erkennen".

Es ist das Wesen Gottes, der Wahrheit, geistige Wahrheit mitzuteilen, und es entspricht der gottgegebenen Fähigkeit des Menschen, alles, was gut und wahr ist, auszudrücken. Dieses Sichmitteilen hat sich stufenweise entwickelt. Es lenkte die Propheten vor alters. Es fand seinen vollkommenen Ausdruck im Leben Christi Jesu. In Erfüllung der Sendung Christi Jesu führte es in unserer Zeit Mrs. Eddy zu der wichtigen Entdeckung, daß die Bibel ein Lehrbuch des heilenden und erneuernden Gesetzes Gottes, der göttlichen Wissenschaft, ist. Ihr geistiges Erfassen und Beweisen des göttlichen Gesetzes befähigte sie, dessen Wissenschaft in einer Sprache, die mit dem Geiste des göttlich eingegebenen Wortes so durchdrungen war, darzubieten, daß Menschen aus allen Kreisen sie verstehen und selber beweisen können. Das göttliche Prinzip dieser Wissenschaft liegt den Werken zugrunde, die zu allen Zeiten in Seinem Namen aufrichtig getan worden sind.

Durch mentale Bildhauerei im wahren Sinne lernen die Menschen also die Wirklichkeiten der göttlichen Sohnschaft erfassen und erleben. Durch Befolgung des in der Christlichen Wissenschaft erläuterten Gesetzes Gottes kann jedermann frei werden von den sterblichen Neigungen, die des Menschen wahre Wesensart, das unsterbliche Selbst, das nie sündigt, verbergen.

Aus der Erzählung „Das große steinerne Antlitz" könnte man schließen, daß der Held zu dem Ebenbild, das er zeitlebens betrachtet und in seiner Vorstellung mit den höchsten Eigenschaften ausgestattet hatte, durch kaum wahrnehmbare Entfaltung herangewachsen war, wie ein Eichelkeim zur Eiche heranwächst. Der bildliche Ausdruck „mentale Bildhauerei" weist nicht auf Wachstum durch Zuwachs sondern auf individuelle Erkenntnis hin, auf das Entfernen alles dessen, was das vollständige Gleichnis verbirgt, durch mentale und geistige Mittel. Es ist die Anwendung der göttlichen Gnade auf menschliche Schwierigkeiten, deren Lösung rein menschliches Arbeiten stets übersteigt.

Christi Jesu Erkenntnis der wahren Sohnschaft bewirkte für alle, die ihn um Hilfe baten, augenblickliche Heilung. Diese Heilungen enthoben die Geheilten jedoch nicht der Notwendigkeit, sich mit ihrer eigenen mentalen Bildhauerei zu beschäftigen; denn er warnte in einem Falle (Joh. 5, 14): "Sündige hinfort nicht mehr, daß dir nicht etwas Ärgeres widerfahre". Seine heilende Berührung ermutigte sie vielmehr, zu den vor ihnen liegenden Möglichkeiten vorzudringen. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 315): „Durch die Sünde, die den geistigen Sinn der Wahrheit umwölkt, verlieren wir das Gleichnis Gottes aus den Augen; und dieses Gleichnis wird uns nur dann zur Wirklichkeit, wenn wir die Sünde unterjochen und das Erbe des Menschen, die Freiheit der Söhne Gottes, beweisen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Morning

A BIRD rose as the sun came up.
Sunrise was color in the cup
Of a silver sky. That yellow bird
Shook music from his throat till stirred
In a white bed a child who turned
And saw how daybreak spread and burned
Along the bright east. In a field
A clear pond was a golden shield
A knight threw down, and daisies sprang
Out of deep grass in woods where sang
A thousand birds. A sleek-furred otter
Swam where a tree leaned above water.
Light poured through leaves. The golden sun
Stood in the east, and day had begun.

LEONA AMES HILL

"Mental sculpture"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS a matter of common observation that human beings mold their lives, consciously or unconsciously, after some model that has impressed them. In his classic story, "The Great Stone Face," Nathaniel Hawthorne pointed an effective moral based upon this human tendency. But not always do we choose so sublime a pattern as did the modest village hero of that tale, and achieve a likeness so exalted. If we pattern after mortals, or mortal concepts, this may lead to degeneracy, rather than to nobility of character. It is clear that we must have a perfect model, as well as a suitable method of portraying it. Mary Baker Eddy illumines this subject in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" under the headings "Mental sculpture" and "Perfect models." She writes (p. 248): "We are all sculptors, working at various forms, moulding and chiseling thought"; and again, "We must form perfect models in thought and look at them continually, or we shall never carve them out in grand and noble lives."

Where shall these models be found? Christian Science turns mankind to Christ Jesus as "the great Exemplar" (*ibid.*, p. 395). His words and works unveil the Christ, the divine ideal to be wrought out in human experience. The Christian cannot consistently look elsewhere for his model. The genuineness of any leadership can be determined by a just answer to the question, "Does it turn the seeker unerringly to the example of Jesus, and to the divine Principle underlying that example?" Christian Science does this. This Science does not present man as a corporeal personality; rather does it present the spiritual idea of divine sonship as exemplified by Christ Jesus, the Way-shower.

In Jesus' parable of the prodigal son it is related that when the younger son "came to himself," he was soon restored to the privileges of sonship. This coming to one's true self must have been glimpsed by the Psalmist when he sang of God's goodness (Psalms 23:3), "He restoreth my soul: he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake." Elsewhere the Psalmist wrote (Psalms 17:15), "I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness." Also, in gratitude to God, he sang (139: 18), "When I awake, I am still with thee." Mrs. Eddy unfolded the exact method of this awakening and restoration when she wrote (*ibid.*, p. 316), "The real man being linked by Science to his Maker, mortals need only turn from sin and lose sight of mortal selfhood to find Christ, the real man and his relation to God, and to recognize the divine sonship."

It is the nature of God, Truth, to impart spiritual truth, and it is in accord with man's God-given capacity to embody that which is good and true. This impartation has appeared progressively. It guided the ancient prophets. It found perfect exemplification in the life of Christ Jesus. In fulfillment of the mission of Christ Jesus, it led Mrs. Eddy, in our time, to the important discovery that the Bible is a textbook of God's healing and regenerating law, or divine Science. Her spiritual apprehension and demonstration of divine law fitted her to present the statement of its Science in language so imbued with the spirit of the inspired Word as to enable human beings in every walk of life to understand and demonstrate it for themselves. The divine Principle of this Science underlies the works that have been truly done in His name in every age.

Mental sculpture in its true sense, then, is the ushering into human apprehension and experience of the realities of divine sonship. Through obedience to God's law as elucidated in Christian Science, everyone may be delivered from mortal tendencies, the indulgence of which hides man's true individuality, the immortal selfhood that never sins.

In reading the story of "The Great Stone Face" one might conclude that the hero's growth into the likeness which he had spent a lifetime in contemplating, and which in fancy he had invested with the highest qualities, had been by means of almost imperceptible unfoldment, even as an acorn sprout grows into an oak. The metaphor "mental sculpture" points not to growth by accretion, but to individual realization, to the removal by mental and spiritual means of all that hides the complete likeness. It is the divine grace brought to bear upon problems, the solution of which is ever beyond mere human workmanship.

Christ Jesus' knowledge of true sonship wrought instantaneous healings for those who turned to him for help. These healings did not save those healed from the necessity of engaging in their own mental sculpture, however, for in one instance his warning was (John 5:14), "Sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto thee." But his healing touch encouraged them to press on to the possibilities which lay before them. "The likeness of God," writes Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 315), "we lose sight of through sin, which beclouds the spiritual sense of Truth; and we realize this likeness only when we subdue sin and prove man's heritage, the liberty of the sons of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

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Listed Stock Quotations

Plethora of Money Seeking Investment Keeps Market Firm

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Continue To Edge Forward In Broad Market

By Forrest Price

Stocks moved timidly forward.

Some made new highs for the year.

A few sold off.

Trading covered a rather broad list although not so active as yesterday.

Total sales approximated 800,000 shares.

Some people thought it was time for a technical reaction. And yet they were afraid to sell short because of the plethora of money awaiting investment.

The fact that the $239,000,000 Federal Farm Loan 3 per cent bonds offered today were heavily oversubscribed indicated that a vast amount of money would like to move into good securities.

Hence the caution of otherwise would-be sellers. And yet potential buyers did not rush in, and advances were not excessive in any direction.

Gains of a point to 2 points or more were established by the various issues of Engineers Public Service, Hercules Motor, Capital Administration preferred, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Chicago Pneumatic Tube preferred, Gotham Silk Hosiery preferred, Woolworth, American Can, Penney, Radio B, Remington Rand second preferred and North American Edison preferred.

Fairbanks Morse preferred soared 5 points.

Losers included Illinois Central, Ingersoll Rand, International Nickel, American Crystal Sugar preferred and Sloss Sheffield.

In the bond department advances of about a point each were made by the issues of Chicago & North Western and International Telephone. The rest of the list was quiet and prices were slightly mixed.

Fears of too much rain in parts of the wheat and corn districts gave the grain market a bullish turn. Cotton was quiet and prices slightly better.

It is pointed out that the implications of the Wheeler-Rayburn Public Utility bill which has passed the Senate and now is being considered by the House are far more important to industry in general than the title of the measure indicates.

It aims a blow directly at all holding companies. And indirectly it would seriously affect all lines of business.

The opponents of the measure assert that should the bill become law it not only would restrict the future growth of business but would set it back to a serious extent.

However, there is a Supreme Court. It recently has declared the NRA unconstitutional. The drastic features of the Public Utility bill might subject it to the same sort of ruling. Who knows?

Grain Market Under Bullish Influences

CHICAGO, June 18 (AP)—Increasing fear of the possible detrimental effect of excessive rains in parts of the winter wheat and corn belts was reflected in sharply higher futures prices here today.

Prospects of damage to wheat, of a wet harvest in some southwestern sections and of serious corn crop delays in important nearby producing areas had a bullish influence on the market.

Wheat closed 1⅛ to 1¾ cent higher compared with yesterday's finish, July 81¾-⅞, and corn was 1⅛ to 2⅛ up, July 81⅞-82. Oats gained ⅝-¾, rye 1 to 1⅜ and barley was unchanged. Provisions were steady to firm.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Payable	Stock of Record
Interim			
Woolworth (F W) & Co. Ltd (Am dep rec)	27 7-10c	June 22	May 15
Resumed			
Gray & Dudley	$1	July 1	June 26
Stock			
Cont Pub Ser A 5%	S	July 15	June 29
Accumulated			
Gilbert C (AC) pf 87½c	July 1	June 25	
Woolf Br 7% pf	$1.75	June 1	May 25
Regular			
Am Fork&Hoe pf	$1.50	Q	July 15	July 5
Arundel Corp	25c	Q	July 1	June 21
Atlantic Steel Co	$1.00	Q	June 29	June 19
Bklyn-Man Transit	75c	Q	July 15	July 1
Do pf	1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Brit Col El Pow & G Co Ltd 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 2	June 20
Chatm M Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Do 4½ pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 20
Cin Posal Ter & Rlty Co 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	July 15	
Cleve Elec Illum	50c	Q	July 1	June 20
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Coca-Cola Bott Corp (Del) Cl A	62½c	Q	July 1	June 15
Com Inv (Calif)	4c	Q	Aug. 1	July 13
Com Trust Co (Pitts Penna)	$1	Q	July 1	June 25
Contin Tel 7% partic pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 15
Crown Tr (Mont)	$1.75	Q	July 2	June 30
Detroit Riv Tun Co	$4	S	July 15	July 8
Diversified Trs Shares ($1) Ser "C"	6.079c		June 29	
Eastern Th Ltd pf	$3.50	S	July 31	June 29
Equity Tr Shares in America reg	7c		June 30	June 25
Do bearer	7c		June 20	
Industrial Credit Corp of N E	12c	Q	July 1	June 15
Do extra	6⅓c	Q	July 1	June 15
Do 7% pf	87½c	Q	July 1	June 15
Iowa P&Co $7 1pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Do $6.50-1 pf	$1.62½	Q	July 1	June 20
Do $6 1 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 20
Do $7 2 pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Kahn's (E) Sons pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Ky Util 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 15	June 25
London Life Ins Co	$2		June 29	June 20
Massawippi Val RR	$3	S	Aug. 1	July 1
Montreal Lt, Heat & Pwr Cons	38c	Q	July 31	June 30
New Haven Water	$2	S	July 1	June 15
New Lon Nor RR	$2.25	Q	July 1	June 15
NY Pwr&L 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 15
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Newark Consol Gas 5% gtd	$2.50	S	July 1	June 21
North Central Ry	$2	S	July 15	June 29
North States Pwr Co of Del 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 20	June 29
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 20	June 29
Pac Coin Co Inc	50c	S	June 29	June 19
Penn Pwr&L 5½pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 15
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Do $7 pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 15
Rio Wat O 5½ pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 15	
Toledo Lt&Pw pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Travelers Ins	$4	Q	July 1	June 17
Un Tr (Pittsburgh)	$50	Q	July 1	June 20
United Bond & Sh	10c	Q	July 15	June 27
Westingh Air Br	12½c	Q	July 31	June 29

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last June 18	Last June 17
55	52	2½	Acme Steel	400	54⅞	54½	54⅛	55
7¼	4¼	..	Adams Express	1200	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6⅝
11⅞	8	.15b	Addressograph	1100	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	11½
140	104⅝	3½	Air Reduction	100	139	139	139	139¾
1⅞	¾	..	Airway Elec App	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
20⅛	15⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	600	16⅞	16½	16⅛	16⅛
1⅞	¾	..	Allegh Corp (h)	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6½	2	..	Alleg pf ww XL (h)	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
28½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	100	30	30	30	30
154¾	125	6	Allis Chem	100	154	154	154	153
6¼	3½	..	Allied Stores	5900	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
22½	12	..	Allis Chalmers	2900	21⅝	21⅜	21½	21½
73⅝	49	3†	Allied Stores pf	1100	49⅛	49½	49½	49
57⅜	41½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	400	45	44	44½	..
27¾	13½	..	Am Bank Note	400	25	24¾	24¾	25
64¼	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	40	62½	61½	62½	..
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	1400	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	15¾
127½	57⅝	3b	Am Crys Sug pf	80	122⅞	120	122½	122
30⅝	21	1	Am Brake S&F	900	30¾	30½	30¾	30⅝
125½	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	50	125½	125½	125½	125½
141	110	4†	Am Can	1300	141	139⅛	140½	139¼
20¼	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜
45⅛	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	300	40	39¼	39¼	40
13⅛	8	..	Am Chain	100	9¾	9⅜	9¾	..
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	500	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	24⅜
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T	500	1	1	1	1
4½	2	..	Am & For Pow	700	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
25⅞	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	1400	25⅝	24⅞	25¾	25¼
8⅞	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
13	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	10½	10½	10½	..
27¾	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	22½	22½	22½	..
35⅜	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	800	33	33	33	33
4⅞	3½	..	Am Ice	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
7½	4½	..	Am International	400	7¼	7	7	7¼
6	1¾	..	Am La Fr pf (h)	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	1300	15¼	14½	15¼	15
56½	32	..	Am Loco pf	900	50	50	50	49⅝
9¾	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	200	8	8	8	..
21⅜	13½	..	Am Metal	800	20¾	19⅞	20⅛	20
23¾	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fdry	1100	22¾	22¼	22½	22¾
4¼	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	600	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
23¾	8⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	2400	19¼	18¾	19	18⅞
27⅞	10½	1⅜	Am P&L 6% pf	3500	22½	21½	22⅛	22
16⅜	10½	..	Am Radator	3500	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	14¼
24	15¾	..	Am RollingMill	1500	19¼	18¾	19	19¼
8⅝	4¼	..	Am Seating	400	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
24⅜	18½	1	Am Sum Tobacco	300	20⅜	20	20¼	20¾
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	23½	23½	23½	..
47½	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	6800	42¼	41⅜	42	41½
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	138½	138½	138½	..
117	110	7½	Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	114	114	115	..
88	72½	5	Am Tobacco	200	90¾	90¾	90¾	89½
93	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	1200	93	91	92¾	91¼
18¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	900	16½	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
140¼	129½	6	Am Tobacco pf	100	139¾	139¾	139¾	140
76½	55½	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	63	61	61	..
144½	126½	6	Am Sugar Ref pf	300	138	137½	138	..
130¼	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	2100	128	127½	128	127½
19⅜	9	..	Am Typ F pg (h)	100	13½	13½	13½	..
14⅞	7½	.80	Am Wat W & E	3200	12¼	12	12⅛	12
73½	48	6	Am Watlpf	100	60	60	60	60
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	44⅞	44	44⅞	45⅜
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
46	31	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	..
18⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	14700	14⅞	14½	14⅞	14⅞
25	16½	..	Anaconda W Wire	100	21	21	21	21
17⅜	12½	.60	Anchor Cap	300	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	..
42¾	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	100	41	41	41	41
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	400	4	(3⅜37⅜	3⅞	3⅞
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pf pf	800	63⅜	63½	63⅜	..
6⅜	4	..	Arnold Constable	400	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
13⅜	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	500	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	9¼
95	80⅞	6g	Asso Dry G 1pf	300	93	92¾	93	92
70	48	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	53	53	53	..
38	29¾	.70	Asso Oil	10	36	36	36	..
55⅜	35¾	2a	Atchison T&SF	5100	47¼	45¾	47	46⅜
86⅜	68⅝	3	Atchison pf	400	87	86⅜	86½	86½
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	700	25¾	24	25	24¾
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	1100	26¾	26½	26⅜	26⅞
7¾	4	..	Atlas Tack	100	6½	6½	6½	..
29¾	15	..	Auburn Auto	6500	23	22½	22⅞	22⅞
5⅝	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	700	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝

—B—

6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	1100	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	8500	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	11⅞
17⅞	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	700	15	14¼	15	14½
109	100¾	6½	Bamberger pf	40	106½	106¼	106¼	106¼
43	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	300	43½	42½	43½	42¾
40¾	32½	..	Barker Bros pf	10	33	33	33	33
50⅜	37½	.50	Bayuk Cig	700	50⅜	48¾	49¼	49
10⅜	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	300	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
19	15¾	.50b	Beatrice Cream	200	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
107⅜	100½	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	108½	108½	108½	..
90	72	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	100	90	90	90	..
13½	11⅛	.50b	Belding Hem	200	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11⅜
17½	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	1500	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14½
17⅜	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	600	17¼	17	17	17
34⅜	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	2100	26¾	26⅜	26¾	26⅝
77¾	55¾	..	Beth Steel pf	600	70	68	70	68½
26¼	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	60	20⅞	19⅞	20¼	19½
13⅞	10¼	..	Blaw Knox	500	10⅞	10¼	10½	10⅞
58½	78¼	..	Blumenthal pf	20	55	55	55	..
10	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	900	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7½
59⅞	49¾	3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	51⅞	51¼	51¼	52
25¾	21	1.60	Borden	4200	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛
39¼	28¼	1.50	Borg Warner	1100	38⅞	38¼	38¼	38⅛
31½	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	10800	31⅞	31½	31⅜	31½
11⅞	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	1200	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10½
41½	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	700	40⅜	40	40⅜	40
36¼	30⅜	2†	Bristol Myers	800	32	31¾	31¾	31⅝
44⅛	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	400	40⅝	40	40½	40
99⅝	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	99	98½	99	..
59½	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	58¾	58½	58½	59½
115¼	124	7	Brown Shoe pf	20	125	125	125	..
8⅛	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	7	7	7	7
8	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	12½	12⅜	12½	12¾
89	62⅝	2*	Bucyrus E pf	400	83	82¼	83	..
5⅛	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	1600	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
33	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	200	28⅜	27¾	28	27½
5	2½	..	Budd Wheel	2600	5	4⅜	5	4½
15	8¼	..	Bullard	1400	14	13½	13⅞	14
4⅞	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
17⅜	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	1500	16⅛	16¾	16⅞	16⅞
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	10	10½	10½	10½	..

—C—

42¼	33⅜	1½	Calif Packing	400	35¼	34¾	35¼	35¼
1⅛	½	..	Callahan Z & L	200	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
4¼	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
19⅜	7½	.20b	Campbell Wy&C	2900	19	18½	19	18⅝
16⅜	8¾	.40	Canada Dry	600	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜
13¾	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	3200	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	10⅞
9	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	600	9	8¾	8⅞	9
41⅜	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	80	41⅜	40¾	41⅜	40
63	44¾	..	Case Thresh	3400	56⅞	56¼	56⅝	56½
100	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	400	100	98	100	..
49⅞	36½	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	600	48¾	48	48¾	48¼
35⅜	19½	..	Cealnese Corp	200	23½	23½	23½	23½
4⅜	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	700	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4
4¾	1¼	..	Celotex Co pf	800	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4
33¾	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	280	33½	31⅜	33	32
29	22¼	1½†	Central Aguirre	600	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	..
63¾	38⅝	2	Cerro de Pasco	4900	56½	55⅞	56	56¼
6⅝	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
33½	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	180	29½	29	29	29
44¾	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	500	43¼	43¼	43⅜	43⅞
45⅜	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3900	45¼	44¾	45⅞	44¾
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
4½	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
3	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P	600	1	⅞	1	1
4¾	3	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1100	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
5⅝	2¼	..	Chi & N'western	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
10⅜	4⅛	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	5¾	5⅜	5¾	5⅝
8	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	7	7	7	7
34¾	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1200	34¾	34	34¼	33¼
2⅜	⅞	..	Chi RI & P (h)	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
4	1½	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
29¾	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	200	26⅜	26¼	26¼	27
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	200	4¼	3⅝	4¼	..
49⅞	31	1¶	Chrysler	12500	49¼	48¾	49	48⅜
109⅜	98¼	1¶	Cleve Cin Chi & St L	5300	103⅜	99	99⅞	98¾
24⅞	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	600	22⅜	22¼	22½	22⅜
100	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	140	97	97	97	97
28½	23⅞	1	Clett Peabody	100	26½	26½	26½	..
18¼	15⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1200	17⅛	16¾	16¾	16¾
105½	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	104	104	104	104
18¾	9	..	Collins & Aikman	6400	19⅛	18⅜	18⅞	18½
94	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	400	94	93¾	94	93¾
7½	6¾	..	Colonial Bea Oil	20	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
16⅛	7	..	Colo Gas & Elpf	80	15½	15	15¾	15¾
7¾	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	2800	6¾	6¼	6¾	6½
68¼	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	100	64	64	64	64⅜
65¾	34½	2½	Columbia Pic vtc	300	64	63½	63½	53⅜
93	67	4	Columbian Carb	200	92½	92½	92½	92
48½	39½	2	Comm Credit	100	47⅝	47	47⅝	47
67⅜	56¼	2†	Comm Inv Tr	900	67½	66¾	67½	67¼
115½	111	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
23⅞	17⅜	.60†	Comm Solvents	1400	20¼	19⅞	20	19⅞
1⅝	¾	..	Comwlth & So	2500	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
47	29½	3	Comwlth & S 6pf	400	45¼	45	45	45
36⅜	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	400	36¼	36	36	36
42	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	50	37	37	37	37
50½	41	4½	Conn Ry & Lt pf	20	49	49	49	..
10	3⅝	..	Consol Plum Ind	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
22½	14¼	1.25g	Consol Film I pf	300	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	900	8⅜	8	8¼	..
25¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	14200	25	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜
98	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	900	98	97¼	98	97⅝
2¼	1½	..	Consol Laundries	300	2	1⅞	2	..
10½	6¼	..	Consol Oil	1800	9	8⅞	8¾	9
5	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	4½	4½	4½	..
1⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	100	½	½	½	½
13⅜	8¾	..	Container A	300	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	10
8½	5⅛	..	Container B	400	3½	3¼	3½	3½
7¼	4½	..	Cont Baking A	100	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	6¾
1½	⅜	..	Cont Baking B	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
59¾	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	59½	59½	59½	..
85	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	600	84½	84	84½	84¼
10¾	7	.30b	Cont Dia Fibre	500	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
35⅞	28⅞	1.20†	Cont Insurance	800	35½	35	35	35⅝
1⅜	⅞	..	Cont Motors	1200	1½	⅞	1⅛	1
23	15½	.12½b	Cont Oil	400	21⅜	21¼	21¼	21⅜
48½	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	60	47¼	46¾	47¼	..
76	62	3	Corn Products	1200	75¾	75½	75⅝	75⅞
6⅞	4¼	..	Coty	400	5¼	5	5	5¼
39⅞	35⅞	2†	Cream of Wheat	1100	38⅛	37¾	37¾	38⅛
16¾	12½	.25b	Crosley Radio	200	14¾	14¼	14¾	14⅜
33⅞	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	100	31½	31½	31½	31¼
68	47½	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	58	57½	58	..
1⅜	1	..	Cuba Co	400	1¼	1¼	1⅜	..
8½	5⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	7	7	7	7
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishing	100	19½	19½	19½	20
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	800	105	104½	104½	104½
22	16	..	Cutler Hammer	400	20	19⅝	20	20¼
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	2600	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	800	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½

—D—

31	22¾	..	Deere & Co	400	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	28
26	19	.40g	Deere & Co pf	100	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	24½
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	2200	32⅜	31⅞	32¼	31⅝
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	4800	16¼	15	16¼	15
4¾	1½	..	Denver R G pf	100	2	2	2	..
86¼	65	4	Detroit Edison	300	86¼	85⅝	86¼	86
50¾	36	1¶	Devoe & Ray A	400	40¼	39¾	40¼	40¾
32½	26½	1¶	Diamond Match	500	32¼	32	32¼	..
43½	34½	2¶	Dome Mines	800	43	43	43	43
12⅜	6¾	..	Dominion Sores	300	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
27¾	17½	..	Douglas A	1600	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	25¾
33	13½	1½e	Dresser A	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½
17½	12⅜	1	Duplan Silk	100	15	15	15	..
104	86¾	2.60	du Pont de Nem	2600	104	102¾	103½	103
131	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	200	130	129⅞	130	129⅜

—E—

149¼	110¼	5	Eastman Kodak	1200	147⅜	146¾	147⅜	147
20⅞	16⅜	1	Eaton Mfg	2400	20	19⅝	19⅞	19½
29	19⅜	..	E'ec Auto-Lite	1600	21½	21	21½	20¾
112	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111½
6⅛	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	1500	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
8⅜	6	..	Elec & Mus Ind	400	6⅛	6	6	6¼
3¼	1⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1100	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
13¾	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	12	12	12	12
3	1⅜	..	Elec Pow & L pf	2800	14⅛	13½	13¾	14
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	800	43⅝	42⅞	43¼	43
65¼	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	800	64½	64	64	63½
3⅛	1⅛	..	Engineers Pub S	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
28⅞	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	1100	29	27¼	29	26½
30	15½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	300	30	29	30	27½
29½	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	800	29½	27½	29½	27½
14	7⅛	..	Erie RR	800	8⅛	8	8⅛	9
17¼	8½

Business and Industry

Colombia Gives Creditors Data to Reveal Capacity to Pay

Commerce and Finance

Spanish Finance Minister Seeking Sharp Budget Cut

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Spain is to respect her solemn engagements in connection with the public debt and not reduce the rate of interest, it has been announced in Cortes by Señor Joaquin Chapaprieta, new Minister of Finance. He added, however, that conversions of loans were a legitimate means of reducing the tremendous burden on the public exchequer involved in the payment of interest.

In the course of his maiden speech as Finance Minister, Señor Chapaprieta explained that whereas Spain paid out 666,000,000 pesetas (nearly $100,000,000) in 1922, the interest on the public debt now reached the figure of 1,059,000,000 ($150,000,000). This, he points out, makes it absolutely impossible for the Spanish treasury to have recourse to further loans in order to balance the gudget.

To Use Economic Ax

After proroguing the budget twice, the time had now come, he said, for a new budget and a mighty effort to straighten out Spain's tangled finances. He would submit to Cortes a plan by which the deficit would be reduced from 750,000,000 pesetas, at which it stood at the end of 1934, to 500,000,000 at the end of 1935, and he hoped that by the end of 1937 the budget would be balanced.

There is to be a severe cut in pensions and other payments to persons not in active employment. He no doubt had in mind the enormous sum paid to ex-ministers, each of whom is entitled to 10,000 pesetas ($1425) a year however brief his tenure of office (the Republic alone has had over 50 ministers in four years), as well as the heavy charge for pensions to officers retired by Señor Manuel Azaña on full pay. The economic ax is going to be used in regard to all the departments of the Civil Services.

Señor Calvo Sotelo, Finance Minister under Primo de Rivera, and held responsible by many for the squandering of millions on public works during that period, has attacked Señor Chapaprieta's promises. He pointed out that under the Republic there had been one budget covering a period of 12 months, another nine months, two half-yearly ones, five quarterly ones and five prorogations, all in four years. "There is no country in the world," exclaimed Señor Calvo Sotelo, "living in such a budget chaos."

Contests Devaluation

He contested the wisdom of devaluation of the peseta, recommended by a certain section of opinion. Spain's actual total of notes in circulation was 4,600,000,000 pesetas in round figures. The gold in the vaults of the Bank of Spain stood at 2,245,000,000 approximately. The £10,000,000 sterling which Señor Indalecio Prieto, Finance Minister in the earlier days of the Republic, transferred to Mont-de-Marsan as a gold guarantee demanded by the Bank of France for a credit, he considered definitely lost. He warned the Government not to let a single ingot of gold leave the country from the vaults of the bank.

The optimism of Señor Chapaprieta is not shared by the business world which is seriously concerned over the obstacles placed in the way of trade debts abroad. Many firms abroad have been clamoring for their money for several months. This naturally has a detrimental effect on trade relations and friction becomes inevitable. Yet Spain, almost self-contained, has no really serious problem likely to undermine her economic stability except the perennial political one. Fortunately, at the present moment, social tranquillity is complete and generally speaking the political situation is more promising than it has been for years.

Farm Exports 41 P. C. of Prewar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 18

IN APRIL of this year the volume of farm products exports was 41 per cent of prewar, compared with 60 per cent a year ago, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Excluding cotton, the exports in April were 30 per cent of prewar, compared with 63 per cent of prewar in April, 1934.

April indices for various farm exports are: Grains and grain products, 16, compared with 51 in April last year; animal products, 20, compared with 55; dairy products and eggs, 83, compared with 100; fruits, 160, compared with 176; cotton fiber and linters, 49, compared with 58; wheat and flour, 15, compared with 61; unmanufactured tobacco, 55, compared with 126; hams and bacon, 19, compared with 22; lard, 18, compared with 100. Reduced exports of lard are attributed to short supplies in this country and a weak foreign demand.

The bureau reports exports of cotton—excluding linters—during the 10 months ended April 30, 1935, were 4,410,000 bales, compared with 7,585,000 bales in the corresponding period of 1933-34. The index for exports of unmanufactured tobacco was less than any preceding April index since 1917.

Increased Excess Of Imports Shown By Britain in May

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—Following are the foreign trade figures of the Board of Trade for May:

Total imports, £64,530,000; exports of British products, £35,200,000; re-exports, £5,500,000; total exports, £40,750,000; excess of imports, £23,780,000.

Compared with May, 1934, changes were as follows:

Exports, British goods	increased	£2,190,000
Re-exports, for. goods	increased	1,347,000
Total exports	increased	£3,537,000
Total imports	increased	4,686,000
Excess of imports	increased	£1,149,000

Trade for May, 1935, compared as follows with May, 1934, and May, 1933:

	1935.	1934.	1933.
Exports, British goods—	£35,200,000	£32,759,000	£30,765,000
Re-exports, foreign goods—	5,550,00	4,787,000	3,820,000
Total exports—	£40,750,000	£37,546,000	£34,585,000
Total imports—	64,530,000	61,727,000	57,295,000
Excess of imports—	£23,780,000	£24,181,000	£22,710,000

Trade for the first five months of the calendar year compares as follows with the same period of 1934 and 1933:

	1935.	1934.	1933.
Exports, British goods—	£173,698,000	£157,608,000	£146,877,000
Re-exports, foreign goods—	23,639,000	24,708,000	19,941,000
Total exports—	£197,337,000	£182,316,000	£166,818,000
Total imports—	302,242,000	301,249,000	267,100,000
Excess of imports—	£104,905,000	£118,933,000	£100,282,000

Exports of British products in recent months make the following comparisons:

	1935.	1934.	1933.
May	£35,200,000	£32,759,000	£30,765,000
April	33,010,000	30,100,000	26,395,000
March	35,952,000	33,069,000	32,551,000
Feb.	34,098,000	30,060,000	27,927,000

The largest monthly exports total since the war amounted to £137,451,904 in July, 1920.

Imports show the following comparisons with other months:

	1935.	1934.	1933.
May	£64,530,000	£61,727,000	£57,295,000
April	59,844,000	56,330,000	51,151,000
March	60,509,000	61,970,000	56,346,000
Feb.	56,302,000	57,354,000	49,077,000

RFC Authorizes Only $22,000,000 New Loans in May

Special to the Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—Reconstruction Finance Corporation operations during the month of May continued on a moderate basis as in previous months with disbursements totaling only $64,287,161 while repayments totaled $47,923,462 for the same period. New authorizations amounted to $22,427,057.

Railroads including receivers, received the largest amount which was $27,031,120 repaying nothing. Banks and trust companies received $9,860,357 and repaid $29,331,453. The remaining disbursements were scattered and included mortgage loan companies, building and loan associations and insurance companies.

Banks and trust companies lead in repayments. They have paid back 73 per cent of the amount received. The average of repayments of loans by all categories is 54 per cent.

Since its inception and up to May 31 authorizations and commitments of the RFC, including disbursements and commitments of $730,121,935.16 to other governmental agencies and $1,299,983,492.86 for relief, have been $9,698,036,848.28.

Of this sum, applications for $842,393,891.58 have been canceled and $1,001,953,828.50 remains available to the borrowers and to banks in the purchase of preferred stock and capital notes.

The relief disbursements include $299,984,989 advanced directly to states, $499,998,493.86 to the states upon certification of the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, and $500,000,000 to the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator.

Of the total disbursements, $5,180,345,679.79 was expended for corporation activities other than advances to governmental agencies and for relief, and of this sum $2,797,371,391.15 has been repaid.

Disbursements and repayments to May 31 included the following:

Organizations	Disbursements	Repayments
Banks, trust Cos	$1,867,973,053.93	$1,264,973,414.34
Railroad	485,092,692.11	71,654,411.44
Mortgage loan Cos	299,106,884.78	152,770,779.64
Building loan asso	115,156,526.44	104,771,388.05
Insur. Cos.	89,519,494.76	69,459,631.91

Loans have been authorized to 7402 banks and trust companies, aggregating $2,349,870,605.35. Of this amount $348,057,868.59 was withdrawn or canceled and $133,476,694.67 remains available to the borrowers and $1,868,336,042.09 was disbursed. Of this latter amount $1,365,005,327.98, or 73 per cent, has been repaid.

Exports to Canada And South America Increase in April

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—United States exports to foreign countries in April, 1935, were shown by Department of Commerce figures today to have decreased or gained but slightly as compared with April, 1934.

Total exports to the different geographical divisions during the periods compared were listed as follows:

	April, 1934	April, 1935
Europe	$80,060,000	$63,388,000
North'n No. America	26,645,000	28,957,000
South'n No. America	15,990,000	15,747,000
South America	13,573,000	14,150,000
Asia	31,864,000	29,383,000
Oceania	5,587,000	4,716,000
Africa	5,705,000	8,006,000
Imports Into the United States by Geographical Divisions		
Europe	$39,071,000	$48,249,000
North'n No. America	17,471,000	23,219,000
South'n No. America	12,335,000	22,008,000
South America	22,355,000	22,647,000
Asia	50,359,000	48,047,000
Oceania	1,231,000	2,194,000
Africa	4,017,000	4,199,000
Exports to Major Countries		
Canada	$26,249,000	$28,581,000
France	10,573,000	8,614,000
Germany	10,852,000	4,818,000
Italy	4,596,000	4,155,000
Japan	14,818,000	13,719,000
Soviet Russia	2,044,000	888,000
United Kingdom	28,840,000	20,550,000
April Imports From Major Countries		
Canada	$17,241,000	$22,923,000
France	4,524,000	6,261,000
Germany	5,650,000	6,399,000
Japan	10,251,000	11,789,000
Italy	3,488,000	3,861,000
Soviet Russia	1,071,000	1,333,000
United Kingdom	9,472,000	11,772,000

Total export figures had been made public previously, and today's figures constituted a breakdown by geographical division.

Refinancing of Arizona Irrigation Successful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCKEYE, Ariz., June 18—Practically all legal details connected with refinancing the Roosevelt Irrigation District have been cleared out of the way. The state certification board has approved issuance of $1,284,000 in bonds to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. This loan will be used to pay off outstanding 6 per cent bonds at the rate of 40 cents on the dollar. Over 90 per cent of the bondholders have accepted the offer and placed their securities in trust.

In addition to the $1,284,000 RFC loan the district is obtaining $756,000 from the Public Works Administration, $211,000 of which is an unemployment relief grant. This money will be used to pay current bills and to line a portion of the canal system with concrete, effecting a great saving in water.

The Roosevelt Irrigation District embraces 40,000 acres of farm land lying north of Buckeye.

Cuba Reports Gain In Tourist Travel

Special to the Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, June 18—A decided improvement in the Cuban tourist trade during the 1934-35 season over that recorded in the preceding season, according to the United States Vice-Consul here. The season terminated April 30.

During the period from Nov. 1, 1934, to April 30, 1935, 14,853 tourists and 26,389 excursionists arrived in Havana, compared with 7841 and 22,566, respectively, in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Colombia Ready to Negotiate For Payment of Dollar Bonds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—The Colombian Government has just given representatives of holders of dollar bonds of the Government and the government-controlled Agricultural Mortgage Bank assurance that the Government stands ready to negotiate with the bondholders for a settlement. Amount of bonds outstanding is $27,223,500, of which about $12,000,000 is agricultural mortgage bonds, all having been in default since 1933, except for offers of scrip.

A representative of the committee has just returned from Bogota, where a study of Colombian finances was made with the "full cooperation of the Minister of Finance." The data and information obtained are being analyzed and compiled, and the finding will be used as the basis for the committees' discussions with the representative of the Colombian Government.

This is believed to be the first time in the history of defaulted foreign bonds in this country where a foreign government has offered its facilities to representatives of the bondholders, and made available to them authoritative sources of data and information to assist in determining the capacity of the country to resume payments to its external creditors.

Minister to U. S. Named

The executive committee of the Colombia Bondholders Committee, comprising James Henry Hayes, Fred Lavis and Lawrence E. de S. Hoover, will meet with the Colombian Minister to the United States who will conduct the negotiations. This is said to be the first step to be taken for the settlement of all Colombian dollar bonds, including departmental and municipal issues and mortgage bank bonds other than those of the Agricultural Bank. Total of such issues outstanding amount to $157,946,900.

It is stated that the committees' representative was received by the President of Colombia, Dr. Alfonso Lopez, who authorized the statement that the government has taken steps to further normal financial conditions and to obtain some measure of stability in the international exchange situation in order to proceed with the settlement of the external debt.

"The President indicated that the Colombian Government has the external debt question now under serious consideration," the committee states, "and that it is planned to discuss this question with the bondholders in the near future. The discussions are soon to be initiated, covering the Government and government-guaranteed bonds, including the bonds of the Agricultural Mortgage Bank. The problems presented by the departmental and municipal bonds can be discussed concurrently, although their more complex nature may delay their definite settlement until after the Government and government-guaranteed debt.

Congress Meets July 20

"The Colombian Congress, which must approve for the Republic any agreements that may be reached, will meet on July 20, and the committees therefore hope to be able to initiate negotiations with the Colombian Minister at the earliest possible date in order to avoid further delay. Any agreement that may be reached by the committees with the representative of the Colombian Government will be submitted to the bondholders for their approval or disapproval before ratification.

"The committees now represent a large number of bonds and bondholders. It is important, however, that all interest bondholders be represented; consequently, in order to enable the committees legally to represent them and effectively to act in their behalf, those bondholders who have not already done so should deposit promptly government, departmental, municipal and mortgage bank bonds with the depositories."

Depositaries named are: The New York Trust Company, New York, N. Y., and the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., New York, N. Y; or with the Sub-Depositaries, the First Union Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois, Whitney National Bank, New Orleans, La, American Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal., Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Co., San Francisco, Calif., and the Bank of Montreal, Branches in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Halifax, Vancouver and Winnipeg

News Notes—Southern Europe

[Selected from reports by Monitor correspondents and Government surveys.]

Italian Cotton Trade—The entire cotton import and export trade of Italy, including payments and collections, will henceforth pass through the Italian Cotton Institute. The permitted import percentage for raw cotton for the quarter April-June is fixed at 35 per cent of importations during the like period of 1934. Applications for imports within the 35 per cent are to be submitted to the Italian Cotton Institute for approval, and exchange for payment of such imports will be released only on the order of the institute. Proceeds from exports of cotton manufactured products are to be payable to the institute.

Instruction for Farmers—An elaborate program to provide Italian farmers with both technical and practical instruction on agricultural subjects has been formulated by the Fascist Confederation of Agricultural Workers, with the co-operation of interested government bureaus. The underlying idea seems to be that a better-informed rural population is essential to the carrying out of Fascism's intention to get the maximum possible out of the Italian soil, to the end that the country may attain as complete a degree of self-sufficiency as its resources permit.

Alcohol for Fuel—To reduce Italy's dependence upon outside sources for motor fuels, the Beet and Sugar Corporation recently presented a plan to the Central Corporative Committee to increase production of alcohol suitable for use in motors. According to the plan, production would be increased 1,000,000 hectoliters within four years, and proposes that it shall be made obligatory for producers and importers of motor fuels to use sufficient alcohol mixed with gasoline to absorb the increased production. (Hectoliter equals 26.42 gallons.)

Greece Foreign Trade—Greece's foreign-trade turnover in March, during the first two weeks, showed little change from the like month of 1934, while the import surplus declined to 350,000,000 drachmas from 424,000,000. (Drachma equals .0095 cents.) Imports were slightly less, amounting to 726,000,000 drachmas against 758,000,000, exports increased to 376,000,000 from 334,000,000. In the first quarter there was an import surplus of 722,000,000 drachmas against a surplus of 867,000,000 in the like period of 1934. There was a rise in the value of both imports and exports.

Tourist Traffic—Greece is increasing its effort to promote tourist traffic in that country. A law to extend and elaborate the activities of the Greek Tourist Bureau went into effect the early part of the current year. The law provides that the bureau has the right of inspection and supervision over hotels, restaurants, theaters, railways, ships, airplanes and automobiles. All common carriers and tourist enterprises are obliged to accept and display advertising supplied by the bureau.

Leather Trade—The United States has again become the chief source of Greece's upper-leather imports. The latest official figures covering the first two months of this year show that imports amounted to 19,443 kilograms, valued at 9,731,000 drachmas, of which American leather accounted for 8731 kilograms, valued at 4,788,000 drachmas. Therefore, the United States supplied 45 per cent of total imports. Germany supplied about 42 per cent.

Typewriters in Roumania—In the face of severe import and exchange restrictions, American typewriters made notable progress in the Roumanian market during the past year. Total imports of typewriters in 1934 are estimated at about 17,000 kilograms, of which over 10,000 kilograms were of American origin. The 1934 total for American machines far surpassed importations in the previous years.

Yugoslavian Foreign Trade—Foreign trade in March in Yugoslavia closed with an export surplus of 77,949,200 dinars, as compared with a similar surplus of 7,980,300 in the like month of 1934. (Dinar equals .0229 cents.) This larger export surplus resulted from a rise in exports and a decline in imports. During the first quarter of 1935 there was an export surplus of 97,515,900 dinars, as against 17,976,600 in the like period of 1934.

Conditions in Spain—The general economic situation in Spain improved during May, largely by reason of the more encouraging political outlook resulting from the formation of a Cabinet which represents a majority in the Chamber of Deputies and the resumption of activities by the Chamber following its suspension early in April. Agricultural outlook is improved, industry in general is unchanged, domestic credit and collections situation is generally satisfactory, and, although extended drought in April definitely curtailed production of wheat and barley in some parts of Spain, the abundant rainfall in May changed the outlook considerably. It is now expected the crops will be average.

Aviation in Spain—Commercial aviation is making notable progress in Spain. In the year 1934, flight kilometers of the Spanish commercial air service totaled 734,670, a 40 per cent increase over 1933; passengers carried numbered 6889, a 53 per cent increase. Freight registered a 110 per cent increase from 22,306 kilograms in 1933 to 46,306 the following year. In the first quarter of 1935, kilometers flown totaled 225,000 and flying time aggregated 1425 hours. Passengers numbered 2541, mail weighed 19,362, freight 9980, and baggage 21,222 kilograms. (Kilometer equals five eighths of a mile; kilogram equals 2.2 pounds.)

Portugal's Food Supply—The program of the Portuguese Government having for its objective domestic production of a greater proportion of the country's food requirements has been very satisfactory. Complete success has been achieved as far as wheat is concerned, and substantial progress has been made with various other necessities. Notable gains have been made in supplying its requirements of rice and potatoes, a development which has been accomplished without reducing home production of corn and oats, while the production of rye and barley has even increased. The proportion of foreign codfish has declined substantially, and the small percentage of sugar obtained from foreign countries continues to decrease.

Buying of Cotton Cloth Restricted By Uncertainties

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 18—Primary cotton goods markets continued during the past week to mark time. There was a minimum of trading and very little change in prices.

But the real strength or weakness of the market was obscured by the lack of activity, and the absence of volume orders to tempt sellers to shade prices. Buyers were uncertain about their future commitments. None placed any really sizable forward orders, even at prices slightly under the market.

All confessed there are so many unknown factors in the outlook at present that they find it impossible to form any definite ideas as to price trends.

Close Down Looms

Selling agents of most of the large mills are laying strong emphasis on their advice to cotton mill managements to close down looms as fast as actual orders in hand are completed. Mills must avoid accumulations of unsold goods if they expect to stand firm a month or so hence when buyers will be using every possible means to force the manufacturers to cut under prevailing market quotations.

With this thought in mind, print cloth manufacturers have agreed upon an extension of the 25 per cent curtailment period through July at least, and many of them have reduced their scale of operations far below the 75 per cent of normal which is required in the curtailment agreement. Fine goods manufacturers are running hardly more than 75 per cent of single shift, and more looms are being closed down with each succeeding week.

Buyers are aware of this heavy curtailment and openly admit it may mean acute shortages in the fall on certain constructions, but they appear unwilling to cover their own requirements until more definite information is available on several points of uncertainty.

What will the government do on renewing the 12-cent cotton loan this season? That is one of the big questions. Despite the public assurances given by some of the Southern Senators, indications in some well informed Washington circles point to a cut to 10 cents. That would have the effect of dropping raw cotton prices sharply and gray goods prices could not but reflect the change.

What is to be the outcome of the processing tax squabble? Now that serious doubts have been raised of the constitutionality of the AAA, buyers recognize the possibility that the whole structure of cotton processing taxes may collapse.

Seek Plan for Rebates

Success or failure of the mills in their co-operative effort to keep code restrictions on wages and hours in the industry 100 per cent effective will have its effect on the future course of prices in gray goods markets, and in order that they will feel safe in placing forward gray goods orders buyers are trying now to devise some legal basis on which they may be assured of proportionate rebates in case prices should decline later, due to such changes in hours or wages.

Meanwhile, cotton manufacturers proceeded with their plans to police the industry themselves, and to prevent, if possible, any deviation from the agreements to continue unchanged the present code restrictions on wages and hours of work.

Ernest N. Hood, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, yesterday announced appointment of a New England compliance committee to check up on each mill at frequent intervals and see that all are living up to their agreements.

This matches similar action by President Thomas W. Welch of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, who named a southern compliance committee composed of representatives of each southern state having cotton mills within its borders.

Survey of Industry In South Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 18—A survey of industry in the South to determine what effects are apparent from invalidation of the National Recovery Act is being made by the Southern States Industrial Council.

"At Washington," says the council, "and elsewhere in this country there are influences at work to show that a drastic breakdown of industrial wages, hours, and prices has occurred since the invalidation of NRA and that the present emergency requires drastic legislation.

"We must counteract these influences with facts immediately and show that there is no necessity for hasty, ill-advised legislation," it was stated in the questionnaire sent out to more than 10,000 industrialists and business heads throughout the southern states.

Questions asked in the questionnaire included: 1. Have wages been reduced in your plant? To what extent? 2. Have hours been increased? How much? 3. Have prices been changed drastically? In what way? 4. What steps have been taken or what proposals have been made in your industry toward industrial self-government, and to prevent chaotic conditions in your industry?

Factoring Organizations To Keep NRA Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—In a joint statement issued at the close of business last week, the various factoring organizations of New York City announced that regardless of the decision of the Supreme Court on the NRA they will continue to operate under the same conditions as provided in the voluntary agreement which had been in force during the existence of the National Recovery Act, as originally passed by Congress.

Farm Machinery Business Brighter

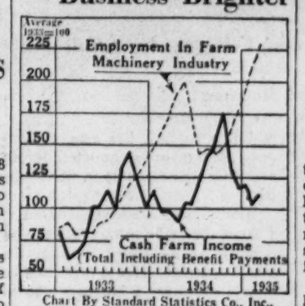


Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc., Employment From Illinois Dept. Of Labor
Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DESPITE a rapid stepping-up of factory operations, as indicated in the accompanying chart comparing monthly employment and farm income, producers have been unable to keep pace with the rush of new orders.

Stocks of finished machines were exhausted early in the season. Dealers have been required to limit orders to sales actually consummated.

A smaller than seasonal decline in farm machinery activity during the summer months and a brisk fall business are now rather definitely indicated.

Copper Industry Plans to Operate Under NRA Rules

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—The United States Copper Association, representing all of the producers and custom smelters of copper in the country, at a meeting yesterday to consider ways and means of stabilizing the industry, appointed a committee to study and determine the extent which it could continue to legally operate along the lines of the NRA copper code which expired Saturday.

In a formal resolution the association declared it would "insofar as it might be advised it was legal and proper so to do, co-operate in maintaining the existing standards and practices."

The resolution stated that "the association should take up the functions of the former code authority in regard to liquidating all its unfinished business at the time it ceased to function."

While no collective agreement or resolution was considered by the meeting with respect to the maintenance of wages or hours of labor provided for in the former code, it was indicated that all members have confirmed their intention of adhering to present practices and policies.

The problem of stabilizing copper markets will be more complex, according to certain trade authorities, due to the fact that the Borah antitrust clause has been added to the new skeleton NRA, obviating price-fixing or pegging provisions. It was added that demand for copper from domestic consumers continues light, with buyers showing an inclination to await definite news of what the industry will do in stabilizing conditions through effecting a substitute for the copper code.

Railway Bondholder Can Get Payment In Guilders, Is Ruling

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18 (AP)—Holders of bonds payable in the currency of foreign gold countries as well as the United States today had a precedent to support efforts to obtain payments in gold despite the revocation of the "gold clause" by this country's dollar revaluation.

Ordering the Southern Pacific Company to pay Miss Anne McAdoo, San Francisco law firm clerk, $13.87, Federal Judge Walter C. Lindley of Illinois, in a decision handed down here yesterday, held Miss McAdoo was in the right in demanding the interest in Southern Pacific Terminal bonds be paid in Dutch guilders.

His decision was based on a clause in the bonds which provided interest was payable at the holder's option in gold or currency of the United States, guilders of the Netherlands, francs of Switzerland or France, or English currency.

Guy Shoup, Southern Pacific attorney, said the decision will be appealed. He said the decision might cost the Southern Pacific $500,000 a year on the $11,000,000 issue and estimated that the question involved the value of $875,000,000 in similar bonds outstanding elsewhere.

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Treasury officials said today the United States was not involved directly in the ruling by Federal Judge Walter C. Lindley at San Francisco, upholding a demand that interest on Southern Pacific terminal bonds be paid in Dutch guilders.

It was said the suit did not attack the validity of the gold clause abrogation, but merely applied to an interpretation of the highest court's ruling in the gold cases.

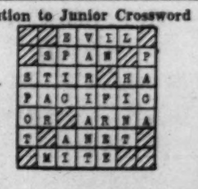
Farm Sales by Land Banks Double in Four Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—During the first four months of this year sale of farms by the federal land banks showed an increase of more than 100 per cent over the figure for the like period of 1934, according to the FCA.

The 12 banks sold 2398 farms from Jan. 1 to May 1, 1935, compared to 1196 during the like period last year.

Solution to Junior Crossword



FHLB Loan Rate Cut to 3 P. C. In Los Angeles Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, June 18—Directors of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Los Angeles (Twelfth District) have reduced the rate on advances to member banks to the legal minimum of 3 per cent in an effort to stimulate home financing and building in this area.

The new rate is the lowest interest payment yet attempted in the home loan bank system, according to M. M. Hurford, president. He explained that the district banks are allowed to fix the interest rate between 3 and 5 per cent at their discretion.

Rate Was 4½ P. C.

Prior to this reduction, the Los Angeles bank charged its members 4½ per cent on advances. This rate, in turn, was a reduction from the schedule of 5 per cent set during a period when credit was less plentiful than at present. All such loans, of course, are made only on collateral that complies with regulations set up by the Home Loan Bank Act.

Mr. Hurford went on to say that within recent months member banks within the Twelfth District have improved their cash position substantially. Payments on account of delinquencies have been better, and the liquidation of frozen assets through an exchange for bonds of the Home Owners Loan Corporation has improved the general current position of financing organizations, he said.

Largely as a result of these conditions, he continued, the Los Angeles bank has accumulated $2,500,000 in idle funds which are on deposit here. In addition, the bank has $40,000,000 in Washington, and it would like to have these resources employed.

Depositors Get 4 P. C.

Building and loan associations in California at present pay 4 per cent to depositors and shareholders, and under these circumstances there has been little incentive to use the federal banking resources. Therefore, the rate was reduced in order to stimulate borrowing in order that more liberal credit may be advanced to the creditors and disgruntled certificate holders paid off in full. The associations are allowed by law to charge 7.2 per cent interest on accounts due.

Last January the Federal Home Loan Bank of Los Angeles paid its first dividend on capital stock owned by member banks or associations, and Mr. Hurford reported that the earnings have continued upon an encouraging level.

Further Increase In Cotton Output Of British Empire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A further increase is again recorded in the total output of cotton from the producing countries of the British Empire, excluding India, according to the report presented at the fourteenth annual meeting of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, recently held here.

The increase in the world consumption of "outside growths" which during the season under review exceeded that of American cotton, was accounted for by the drastic curtailment of acreage in the United States and the restriction of the crop to be ginned.

"In the existing circumstances, therefore," the report says, "there should be no difficulty in securing markets for those Empire growths that are comparable with American, provided that the producing countries will do their utmost to insure uniformity in the quality of their shipments, apart from those unavoidable fluctuations caused by variations in climatic conditions from season to season."

Sale of Ontario Bonds Satisfactory

TORONTO, June 18 (AP)—Declaring "Everything is going splendidly and we are entirely satisfied," Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn yesterday said applications for purchase of Ontario's $20,000,000 bond issue were "running into millions."

Over-the-counter sale of bonds started today following the Premier's announcement last week the bonds would be marketed by the savings offices. His action came after no tenders were received for a $15,000,000 loan.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	June 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	July 15
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	July 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	July 1
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 6
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 13

Over 200 U. S. Bankers Are Enrolled In New Graduate School of Banking

Special to the Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 18—With an enrollment of 220 bank officers from 35 states and the District of Columbia the Graduate School of Banking got away to an auspicious start here last night.

The new school operating under the American Institute of Banking section of the American Bankers' Association and Rutgers University was described as a venture "unique in the history of education." The school is an innovation in educational co-operation between the banking and collegiate fields, and it is planned to set up similar schools in co-operation with other universities in various parts of the country.

Speakers last night included Harry J. Haas, R. S. Hecht, president of the American Bankers Association; Richard W. Hill, secretary of the American Institute of Banking and registrar of the school; Leslie G. McDouall, president, New Jersey Bankers Association; Charles F. Ellery, retiring president, American Institute of Banking; Carl K. Withers, Superintendent of Banking for New Jersey, and Dr. Robert C. Clothier, president of Rutgers University.

The present session of the school will run through June 29, to be supplemented by extension work for the students at their homes from Aug. 1 to June 1, 1936. There will be similar schedules of resident and extension work for 1936 and 1937, with final examinations for diplomas held at Rutgers University in June and July of the latter year.

Admission to the school is restricted to bank officers who are institute graduates, or to those who have the equivalent of these requirements. The purpose of the school is to offer a comprehensive approach to an advanced study of the various administrative problems in banking and trust institutions. The curriculum embraces banking administrative problems and policies, bank investment problems, legal and managerial aspects of trust business, legal phases of bank administration and economic problems in the field of money and credit.

The Graduate School of Banking has been established as a follow-up to the American Institute of Banking, which now has a graduate body of more than 22,000.

Sound Small Loan Laws Needed, Says Agency Head

"If I thought that reducing the small loan rate to 2 per cent a month would help borrowers, I would do just that, and the sooner the better," said Earl E. Davidson, Massachusetts Supervisor of Loan Agencies, in a recent radio broadcast, with Le Baron R. Foster of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research. "I want the lowest possible rate for a full loan service," Mr. Davidson continued. "That means not only loans of $300, but also loans of $30 and $50. The borrowers of small sums are expensive to serve. A rate fixed by law which deprives them of legal loans injures just those families which most need protection."

Mr. Foster said that since "the small loan companies in Massachusetts last year made only 7 per cent on their capital, rates cannot be reduced until the costs of lending are reduced."

To reduce costs, Mr. Davidson suggested that social welfare agencies take over the task of defending sound small loan laws, thus relieving the lenders of an expensive educational task for which they are not well fitted.

Mr. Foster advocated the co-operation of money lenders with installment sellers and open account merchants in the formation of an all-embracing credit investigation bureau, as a means of reducing collection costs and bad debt losses.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

New Hampshire's State-Wide Arts and Crafts Work

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Organized Craft Education

Smithy Turns Artist and Villages Are Studios

By Pearl Strachan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PERHAPS no one has felt more keenly than the village blacksmith the march of machinery. No longer is there a sufficient trade in horseshoeing to keep the anvil ringing the livelong day. But the New Hampshire blacksmith uses his furnace for the forging of iron dogs for the open hearth, andirons, tray stands, doorstops. He studies the rules of design and makes a fine, applied art out of a trade that was once almost entirely utilitarian.

And all because of an idea cherished by Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge of Boston, Mass., and Center Sandwich, N. H. With state support and the help of a commission appointed by Gov. John G. Winant, the idea took shape as the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts. "Under expert instruction and guidance," explained Frank A. Staples, director of League activities, "the unemployed citizens of the Granite State and others with much leisure on their hands have developed their own special talents and the crafts they inherited to the extent of demonstrating their economic independence during so-called hard times."

Pioneer Among States

New Hampshire's pioneer work in the movement to revive early American handicrafts, offers substantial evidence of the value of artistic quality and fine workmanship — sales approximating $20,000 are reported for the League's 23 shops during 1934. "The American people are becoming more and more educated to beauty in the things they buy and use," declared Mr. Staples.

Curios as such have no place in the League shops, located in Concord, North Conway, Hancock, Laconia, Nashua, Portsmouth and other points. Two things are necessary; each article must have both beauty and utility. A man who goes into the woods on his lot, peels off the bark of the brown ash, cuts up strips and hammers them into baskets as his grandfather did, will find no market for the kind of basket his grandfather made. Summer tourists don't go shopping with enormous baskets on their arms. They might admire the work, but they wouldn't buy. Give them, however, a neat wastebasket to put under a desk, or something dainty to hold yarns and embroidery, and you have plenty of customers. The farmer who adapted his craft, at the advice of the League, has thus averted impending effects of agricultural depression and is happy, independent, and busy.

Traditional Crafts

One young farm girl earned her very first dollar by working in the League. Having never done any work before except help her father and mother on the farm, the discovery that she was extraordinarily skilled at wood-carving opened up for her undreamed of delights. Weavers are treading away at colonial looms, producing the old New England homespun linen and woolen cloths from threads for which they have the centuries-old formulae for dyeing. Where hardship in the industrial towns has forced the immigrant population to apply for League assistance an effort has been made to engage unemployed Greek, Armenian, Italian, Syrian and other Mediterranean people in distaff-spinning, weaving and embroidery along their own traditional lines, at which, naturally, they excel.

It is bracing to hear Mr. Staples tell of the development at his house on North Main Street, Concord—a house which is, as it were, mildly giving itself over, room by room, to the all-important League of Arts and Crafts. Now that its front living-room is an office, and its library has half succumbed, and its basement laundry has changed into a laboratory for cutting stones, with a carborundum wheel across the set-tubs and a grindstone where the ironing board should spread, it has become as much a part of the enterprise as the occupant himself. "Now, take the automobile industry," Mr. Staples will say briskly. "You don't hear so much nowadays about the mechanical parts. You are told about the beauty and the comfort, the general harmony. People are demanding beauty and finer workmanship in what they buy."

Study Under Master Craftsmen

Then the artist in him will dream happily as he pours through his sensitive hands, from a little wad of Manila envelopes, a luminous stream of semiprecious stones, aquamarine, rose quartz, golden beryl, blue and green beryl, misty smoky-quartz—chips from the junk heaps in the local mica mines. In the cellar, he will explain, is a university graduate, a mineralogist turned lapidary, who cuts and polishes the stones, which the League jewelry craftsmen will eventually set into brooches, rings, pendants and beads. The "Souvenirs de luxe" he calls them. The groups engaged in this branch of the work are studying under a master craftsman, as are also the other groups of craftsmen throughout the State.

Mr. Staples is a native of New England, was graduated from the Massachusetts School of Art when it was the old "Normal Art School" in Boston, and when Royal B. Farnum was principal. It was Mr. Farnum, a member of Governor Winant's committee at the inception of the League, who suggested bringing Mr. Staples to New Hampshire from the Academy of Art in Memphis, Tenn., where he was an instructor. The League has not been too lavishly supplied with funds, but through thoroughly efficient office machinery and well-organized methods the three-year-old industry has furnished a definite feeling of stability to the home workers.

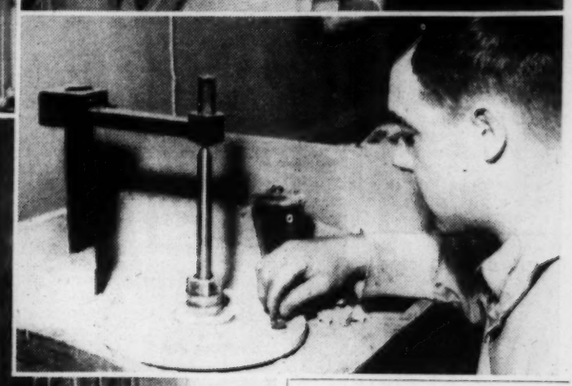
While considerable progress is now being made throughout New York State, the southern mountain region, and other parts of the country, too much cannot be said in commendation of this pioneer state-wide program of handicraft. New Hampshire people traveled 200 miles each way to take part in the pageant at the summer fair last year, and visitors from all over New England returned to their homes stirred by the possibilities of such a socially and industrially and artistically constructive enterprise. Membership dues are 25 cents a person for a group of 10 or more, a year, and individual membership dues are $1 a year. Inability to pay the first year dues, however, does not exclude any applicant who has a contribution to make of work and skill. Members must be residents of New Hampshire. Many contributing members have joined the League in order to help it financially.

The Organization

Teachers in the various crafts travel about the State, spending one week at a time in a community, and conducting classes there. Traveling exhibits, to show the workers fine samples of their craft, are circulated by the League. Members are encouraged to use good materials, in order to obtain the best possible results, and they are guided in obtaining them at the lowest cost. Small overhead expenses and much volunteer assistance have made it possible to charge but a very low commission rate on the articles sold. Each group has its chairman, secretary and treasurer, with a governing council; a finance, an educational, a marketing, a publicity, a membership, a purchasing, and a production committee. The jury, selected from among the most expert of judges available, usually consists of three to five members appointed by the chairman.

The State has been divided into districts each having its marketing center. The store at headquarters, in Concord, on the same street as the office-house, receives the surplus articles from outlying regions where there is no shop.

Reporting on the work of the past year the League states that the workers are eager and responsive to the arts and crafts training, capable of applying it for their cultural and economic advantage, and steadily improving the artistic quality of their products.



By a Staff Photographer

Upper Row, Left—Store at Concord, N. H., Displaying Products of the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts. Right—Weaving Is Taught at Andover, N. H. All Types of Hand-Woven Materials Are Produced Under the Direction of the League. Lower Row—The Official Sign That Hangs Before All Stores Which Sell Products of the League. Center—Roscoe Grant of Dover, N. H., Iron Worker. Right—Leonard Frost Polishing Semi-Precious Stones in His Laboratory in the Staples' Laundry Cellar

Summer Courses

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Opportunities in New England

For those who may be interested in combining a vacation in New England with study at one of its famous colleges we call attention to "Opportunities for Summer Study in New England" published by the New England Council, Boston. This leaflet, which has just come to our desk, lists some of the numerous courses available, and further information may be obtained either from the Council or from the individual schools and camps.

Academic and artistic fields are included. Some of the universities offer not only programs for teachers and others who are working toward advanced degrees and undergraduates who want to make up deficiencies or secure advanced credit, but also courses particularly designed for men and women who wish, without reference to credit, to pursue some pet subject or bring themselves abreast of the times in a rapidly changing world.

Then there are special schools like the Music School at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., and the Anson K. Cross Art School, Boothbay Harbor, Maine. And there are a variety of special courses: botany, ornithology, geology at the New Hampshire Nature Camp, North Woodstock, or painting, craft weaving, pottery and modeling at the Rhode Island School of Design, Providence—to mention but a few.

Institute of Public Affairs

Denver, Colo.

The University of Denver, under the direction of the Summer School and the Foundation for the Advancement of the Social Sciences, is sponsoring an Institute of Public Affairs from June 18 to Aug. 28. The institute, which will have for its general theme "An Interpretation of the Current American Scene," will be divided into five units, each of two weeks, as follows: Education, economics, government, sociology, and philosophy. During each unit, an eminent authority will lecture each morning; and in the afternoons, other well-known leaders in the field will conduct round tables and seminars dealing with problems related to the lecture of the morning.

Some of the lecturers who have already consented to take part in the institute are: John Studebaker, Commissioner of Education; Dr. Lester Smith, president of the National Educational Association; Dr. Stoddard, president of the department of superintendence of the N. E. A.; Dr. Rufus von KleinSmid, president of the University of Southern California; Isador Lubin, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics; Dr. Earl Eubank, chairman of the department of sociology at the University of Cincinnati, and Dr. T. V. Smith, professor of pholosophy at the University of Chicago.

At Denver University

Denver, Colo.

This summer the University of Denver will offer an enlarged program to meet the needs of all progressive teachers. More than two hundred courses in the various fields of undergraduate and graduate study will be offered. The program is so planned that teachers enrolled as students in the University of Denver will be able to attend the National Education Association sessions without interfering with their study schedules.

As an added feature of the Summer School program, the fourth annual Play Festival will be held in the famous old opera house of Central City during July. The date of the opening of the festival has been moved up to July 6, one month earlier than in previous years, for the convenience of thousands of teachers who will attend the N. E. A. convention in Denver.

Round Table Mail Discusses The 'Spiritual Frontier'

With First Reply to Last Week's Challenge, and a Word From Your Chairman

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HAVE our first comment on the letter we published last Tuesday from our Executive Editor. As more come in, you may read them over your chairman's shoulder, in a manner of speaking. And by the way, if any of you are holding off from writing the Round Table because you think you've got to say something deep or significant or express it in literary language, please sit down and dash off to us a jolly letter just to help you to get over so profound a misconception. This is a Youth Round Table. It ought to express in its various meetings all the qualities and interests and thoughts of Youth. We don't want to be stiff and erudite ('scuse it, please) about anything. We want to be gay and sincere and wide awake—and full of comradeship. So just be yourself, no matter what you think of it. And now . . .

* * *

Massachusetts

Dear Chairman:

As is my custom when receiving Tuesday's Monitor, I hurriedly turned the pages until I reached the Round Table. And now I hasten to agree with Miss W. M. of England that it would be a "grand idea" if we could have a permanent Round Table Conference. It's splendid to know what the young people in this and other lands are thinking about, and, it seems to me, the Round Table tends toward friendlier relations among us all. And surely that is what the world needs, and what we youth seek!

When I read the Executive Editor's letter, called "A Challenge to Youth," I could not help but be both impressed and amused at the answers of the girl and boy visitors to Washington. How typical! The boy gets rid of Congress, which, at times wants peace and better homes and schools. If the girls of America, who feel like this one, and I believe they are in the majority, can and will instill into the minds of the boys the great importance of peace and better schools and better homes, how much finer life would be. At the moment I don't feel in a position to discuss the government control of natural resources.

Yes, I am a pacifist, an ardent one, though perhaps not very active except in talking peace to my friends and relatives. All war seems foolish, horrible and futile to me. I do not wish to be prejudiced in my opinion, but truly I see no argument for war.

So I seek peace—and happiness—and what youth does not in these disturbing days, when we are neither here nor there? And by happiness I do not mean material things but a true and beautiful life with those whom I love, trying always to be helpful and kind. Having not had a home in the true sense of its meaning for many years, (because of the early passing of my father) I look forward to my own home and motherhood. Enough about me except that I am 23 and have been a secretary for five years. A most splendid position.

I have been a reader of the Monitor for only a short time and enjoy it immensely and hope it will always be at my disposal. It's great!

(Miss) N. E. K.

* * *

We hope that many of you read the series "Questioning Youth," which ran in the news columns in May. The next letter comes in response to that series, and hails from one of our first Round Table members.

* * *

California

Dear Editor:

As one of the younger readers of the Monitor, I should like to express my appreciation for the recent series called "Questioning Youth." Among the many problems which we are facing, the three which take precedence over all others appear to be war, social relationships, and individual economic stability.

Everybody, I suppose, agrees that our generation is entitled to peace, but the notion is still prevalent that war is both unavoidable and useful. In this situation, numbers of young people have declared themselves unqualified pacifists, and they have been widely criticized for so doing. But it is to be considered that the after-effects of the World War indicate quite definitely that it accomplished nothing but devastation and confusion, and that no one who sacrificed his human life in that instance contributed anything whatsoever to human betterment. So it ought not to seem strange to our patriots that some young people believe that the patriotism of peace alone deserves their enthusiasm.

Although I concur quite readily with this, I must confess that I sometimes wonder if my idealism would not be cast aside in the event of a war. I am almost sure, indeed, that I would feel duty bound to support the United States in a defensive war, even though my conscience would label it wasted devotion. So it seems to me that the only course open to me now is to follow the advice of Old Soldier (Magazine Section, May 22) and be a "conscientious thinker." I must do my part now as a constructive thinker; I must be loyal to my ideal by ridding my own thought of hatred, greed, fear, and lust, and trust my future to the recompense of right thinking.

The eighth article in the series referred to makes evident the fact that young people are inclined to view this question, as well as others, from a social viewpoint, and to make this viewpoint their religion. Surely this is a point of progress, for undoubtedly theology has been too little related to human betterment. But it ought to be said that there have been, in every age, practical religionists, whose understanding of God so permeated their actions that they contributed greatly to the progress of mankind. I wonder if this movement of thought is not more powerful today than many of us realize. Everywhere I meet young people who are learning to think in terms of spiritual values; who are finding, as the Founder of this newspaper has written, that "spiritual causation relates to human progress" ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 170).

Right now, the problem facing young people which may seem far more urgent than that of war, is the question of individual economic stability. Fortunately, there are many signs of assurance that jobs are easier to obtain now than they have been, but that is not enough. Young people are looking for their places in this world, and while they are grateful for new opportunities to earn money, they look for more than that. In earlier generations the undiscovered portions of the globe gave scope to the adventurous spirit of youth, but today there are not so many frontiers. Yes, but there is one—the spiritual frontier—and that is offering us a challenge and an opportunity we certainly must heed.

In 1930, not long after the beginning of the depression, Roger Babson wrote a small book called "New Ways to Make Money." In it he considered 50 major opportunities which have thus far been neglected. Among them he mentioned electricity, weather, radio, gas, and ventilation. But the last of the 50 he called "Spirituality," by which he evidently meant professional religious or social service work. And he said (p. 191), "Frankly, were I now a young man or woman, I should choose this line of endeavor in preference to any other of the 50 herein discussed."

Perhaps if we young people were to choose genuine spirituality as our line of endeavor, and bring within its influence the ordinary duties of our lives, we could find a satisfying answer to our own questionings.

(Mr.) K. H. H.

* * *

In the light of some of Mr. H——'s remarks, the next letter, from a young man in Nebraska, is interesting, don't you think so?

* * *

Nebraska

Dear Editor:

May I join the Round Table? Perhaps my words are not going to convey what I think. I'll try though.

I am 22 years old. I have attended a State Teachers' College four years. I have not finished but I plan to do so in the near future.

Within the last seven or eight months I have definitely decided what is the most pressing problem I am facing, you are facing and everybody is facing and those who are responsible for the character training of children. I am referring to religion. It seems to me that until young people are educated with an inspirational religious background other problems will continue to muddle along as they do.

I suppose this idea coming from a young man sounds peculiar. I'm sure that if I were to "shout it from the housetops," I should be "laughed to scorn," particularly in the community in which I live. Does it seem radical? Does it seem Utopian? I think not. Why shouldn't there be Utopia? I notice in the dictionary that utopia means "imaginary perfection." I have learned that perfection is not imaginary but wholly necessary for happiness—I should say, at least, a striving toward perfection. We can at least work toward it. Some might think that I am too imbued with religion to enjoy anything else. Well—dancing is one of my favorite leisure activities. Movies, stage plays, popular music, symphonic music, sports, etc., are among other things in which I indulge. I have found that with a deeper spiritual background and education my perspective has increased 100 per cent.

But getting back to the problem I feel we all are facing. In school the word and practice of motivation is universally used. To me motivation was nothing but "coercive motivation." I wonder if a teacher realizes that. I think the word motivation should be changed in this case to inspiration. Inspiration should be something more than the material knowledge learned. The teaching should be so inspired as to give the children enlightened view of their curriculum, views which will lead to character building. And then, any unnecessary curriculum would eliminate itself. Because bad curriculum could not be inspirational.

But the home—there is the place where spiritual and religious foundations should and can be laid.

I attempted to get a job through "political pull." I learned a lesson. A lesson not to rely on material resources. Money is a good thing and so are our political institutions if viewed in the right light. Why should we be the servant of money? Money is our servant. It is our mental status which upsets our right view of money and politics. I wish we could view money and politics in their right light and see the principle of both.

(Mr.) F. E. D.

School Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Walterboro, S. C.

The high and grammar schools of Walterboro, South Carolina, held their first "Science Fair" this year and before the fair had closed thousands of people had visited the school, enjoyed the fair and received first hand information as to what the schools of today are teaching their children. And the children had learned to present their acquired knowledge in an entertaining and instructive way.

For several weeks prior to the fair short articles were inserted in the weekly newspaper telling of the origin and growth of fairs and working up atmosphere and public interest in the idea.

Beginning at the entrance doors, booths were arranged on each side of the aisles, the grammar grades using one side of the building and the high school the other. While some visitors were enjoying the demonstrations at the booths, others were entertained by the various school bands and by other exercises.

At each booth several children were stationed to tell of the exhibits within that booth. One booth showed the story of civilization from its dawn to the present day. Another took one step by step through the various modes of transportation from the covered wagon period to the airplane. Nature study was taken up at another booth. In the language booth the first crude forms of writing were shown, together with examples of the ancient languages and the modern. Home economics had its booth, as did the vocational classes, the commercial, science and agricultural classes.

An Indian booth with wigwam, blankets, pipes, beads and other Indian relics was demonstrated by two little girls dressed in Indian garments.

As a demonstration of what practical subjects were being taught, one booth was arranged like a bank with a teller, who cashed checks for visitors and showed the advantages of the banking business. Another was a store with canned goods on the shelves and clerks who could tell the price of a pound of coffee, a can of peas and other food products.

In this way the pupils demonstrated to parents and friends the things taught and learned during the school year.

Farmers' Institute

The eleventh annual session of the school for farm co-operative leaders, known as the American Institute of Co-operation, will be held at Ithaca, New York, at the State College of Agriculture during the week of July 15. The school is held for the purpose of studying the application of co-operative methods to the marketing of farm products and to the purchasing of supplies required to produce farm products.

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BUSINESS
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Mitchell Starts One-Man Drive On Administration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 17—Dismissal of Ewing Y. Mitchell as Assistant Secretary of Commerce reverberated through political Washington and out to his home State of Missouri today.

Fighting back against his dismissal as has no other official of the regular Administration establishment since Mr. Roosevelt took office, Mr. Mitchell took up private headquarters here today and launched single-handed a campaign against government policies and practices which implicated two close personal friends of President Roosevelt in charges of collusion and impropriety.

He named Vincent Astor, on whose yacht Nourmahal Mr. Roosevelt is in the habit of taking frequent fishing cruises, and Kermit Roosevelt, a usual member of the party on such cruises, as interested parties in the contract of March 19, 1935, whereby the United States Lines was permitted to lay up the SS. Leviathan permanently. According to the contract, Mr. Mitchell claims that the Government waived a net total of $1,720,000 due it for failure of the company to continue operation of the giant but obsolete liner.

Kansas City Affected

While it appears to be well established that the Pendergast machine in Kansas City was entirely unsuccessful in its attempts to force Mr. Mitchell out of office and that it had abandoned such efforts some months ago, the former Assistant Secretary was one of the machine's most outspoken critics and his forced departure from the Roosevelt Administration is the source of much satisfaction to that group.

At the same time, it is also a fact that Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, who has been even more active than Mr. Mitchell in opposing the Pendergast forces, indorsed the Mitchell dismissal with alacrity when his opinion was asked on the subject.

Friction in Department

The dismissal actually resulted simply from friction within the Department of Commerce due, according to Mr. Mitchell, to the failure of his chief, Daniel C. Roper, to clean out the commercial group which, he charges, has converted the "new deal" into "the old steal" in the department.

The other side of the story, told by responsible officials of the department, is that Mr. Mitchell was (1) unsatisfactory as an administrative officer, and (2) a politician who insisted that holdovers from the previous Republican administration should give way to Democratic job-hunters even in the case of positions demanding highly skilled technicians.

Many Firetraps Afloat Copeland Tells Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 17—On top of charges of inefficiency and bribery in the Steamboat Inspection Service by Ewing Y. Mitchell, discharged Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, announced that "160 firetraps are still afloat and carrying passengers."

The Senator's statement was based on the results of a special committee investigation ordered following the Morro Castle and Mohawk steamship disasters.

"These vessels," the senator said, are in a condition comparable to that of the excursion steamer, General Slocum, which caught fire and burned with a great loss of life in New York years ago."

The senator was also advised by the Steamboat Inspection Service that 944 freight and passenger vessels, operating mostly in inland waters, were 20 years old or more.

At the same time the House Merchant Marine Committee reported out the Bland-Copeland ship subsidy bill, designed by the Administration as a partial answer to the charges of impropriety and inefficiency which have long been leveled at the American merchant marine subsidy policies and which are closely linked with the question of safety at sea.

Victoria Official Visits All Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Between elections, Jim McLachlan, member for Gippsland, Victoria, tramps over the whole of his vast electorate and interviews practically every elector.

Politically, he plows a lonely furrow, and he conducts his campaign without a committee, and holds no public meetings. Every political party has tried hard to upset him, their biggest guns fulminating throughout his electorate, but "good old Jim" is always first past the post.

As the Gippsland youngsters attain the voting age they invariably vote for "Jim" because their fathers have done so before them.

Toronto Principal Uses 'Mike' for Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—By means of an electric motor in the hall just outside the principal's office, an amplifier and three loud speakers, the principal of Allenby public school of this city is able to speak to the 900 pupils of the school through a microphone. No notices need be sent to the classrooms, but four times a day the pupils march out of their classrooms, line up in the corridors and listen to the principal's remarks.

A portable equipment can also be taken outside the door, and when a class or several classes are doing physical training exercises, music may be supplied from records on the public address system. This means of communication has been found of value in music appreciation periods. The doors of the classrooms are opened, and the clear notes travel all through the school.

Winners of Payne Fund Fellowships

Wide World
James W. Potts

Wide World
Ruth Lohmann

National Camp Awards 4-H Club Fellowships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 17—National 4-H Club fellowships for 1935-36 were awarded today to Ruth Lohmann of Zumbrota, Minn., and to James W. Potts, of Aspermont, Texas.

Announcements of the awards was made at the national 4-H Club camp, now being held in Washington. The Payne fund will provide $1000 each to the fellows for nine months' study with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is a condition of the awards that the recipients must not only have an outstanding record in past club work, but must also have completed a four-year college course in agriculture or home economics, specializing in work which will fit them for continuance of the 4-H Club or similar youth movements.

Miss Lohmann worked her way through the University of Minnesota chiefly through vacation and 4-H project work. Starting club work when she was 12, she has won several trips to the national dairy show, the 4-H congress in Chicago and to the Minnesota State Fair.

Mr. Potts was also educated on money derived from 4-H club projects. He is a graduate of Texas Technological College, and has spent 11 years in active club work, winning several prizes each year and showing unusual leadership ability.

Homestead Project In Canada Favored By British Officer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—An immigration scheme which aims at 250 community settlements, 25,000 farms in all, absorbing 25,000 settler families from Great Britain and maintaining an uninterrupted flow of 5000 families of 25,000 people annually to fill the gaps of those who have left the settlements for farms of their own, is the scheme of Brig. Gen. M. L. Hornby, English farmer from Lethbridge, Alberta, who after visiting Ottawa in reference to the scheme, left for England.

Great Britain would supply $15,000,000 annually for overseas settlement which is available now, or immediately the Government at Ottawa agrees to the scheme. Committees have been organized in various parts of England to select families on the community basis. General Hornby has selected 22 sites in various sections of Canada of 100 farms each. Each of these 22 tracts would accommodate 100 families on farms of 90 acres each in eastern Canada, and 160 acres each in western Canada. Fifty per cent of the farms are prepared for occupation now.

Journalism School Student Tells 'Old Timers' New Views

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Old-time newspaper men trained to their work through hard experience sat humbly in the audience here the other day and listened with interest while a tall blond youth just one week out of journalism school addressed them.

On the part of the newspaper executives of the Inland Press Association, it was a friendly gesture to the journalism schools. For years practical newspaper men have criticized—often in a friendly way—the schools. Now they were asking a young man trained in one of these schools to criticize them.

John DeWane Shelley of Boone, Iowa, honor student from the University of Missouri's pioneering school of journalism, won the editors and publishers in his maiden speech. Competent—but not too competent—he gave them his views on journalism, and reminded them that higher standards would be demanded as more and more young people trained in journalism learned to be critical readers.

There are now 6000 journalism students in the colleges and probably 20,000 more in the high schools of the United States, he said. When they look at a newspaper their first thought is to see how it measures up with the standards they have learned in their journalism classes, Mr. Shelley declared. He thought there was an increasing demand on the part of all college students for good foreign news in their newspapers.

Then the Missouri honor student took the opportunity to explain away some misconceptions about journalism schools and students. The schools are becoming increasingly practical, he said, giving sound training in the business end of publishing as well as in editorial work.

As for the students, Mr. Shelley wanted the publishers to know they did not put excessive values upon their services, as some people think. He knew plenty of capable young people who would think an offer to begin work at $15 a week very attractive. All they ask, he said, is a chance to show what they can do.

So well did young Shelley impress the publishers, that when he left the room a number of them came out to slap him on the back and tell him he gave an awfully good talk.

"And if you should ever be really desperate for a job," said one, "I think you could make one for yourself on my paper. Don't forget—if you're desperate."

"I hope I won't be," said the young man, and then explained that he didn't mean that as it sounded, and then he got out his notebook and wrote down the publisher's name and newspaper.

Prerogative Lost To Indians by Veto

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, June 17 — The "Great White Father" today turned a cold and callous shoulder on his little red sons in his own native state —New York.

President Roosevelt vetoed an act to allow the Seneca nation of Indians free and unlimited rights of fishing and hunting in the Allegheny, Cattaraugus, and Oil Spring Indian reservations.

"I can perceive," the Great White Father severely wrote, "no reason why at this time tribal Indians in the State of New York should not be subject to the restrictions of the state conservation laws which apply to all other persons hunting in the same territory, certainly those features which limit the seasons during which hunting and fishing may be indulged in and the number of game or fish which may be taken."

So slipped away the Indian lost prerogative.

Women Help Build Dams

Indian women on the Crow creek reservation, South Dakota, wove green willow branches into wire fencing to make the rip-rap for dams built under the local conservation program.

Rotarians Hold Rail Acropolis In Mexico City

Special to the Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., June 17—The first session of the five-day Rotary International Convention began today with a speech of welcome made by President Cardenas. More than 8000 delegates from all corners of the world attended. That most of the delegates are Americans, or at least English-speaking, was attested by the daily Spanish-language newspapers which all carried sections in English for the benefit of the visitors. Arriving in 40 solid Pullman trains, as well as by air and by sea, the visitors found the city gaily bedecked with flags and banners.

"City on Wheels"

The old Buenavista station has been turned into a "city on wheels" by the National Railways. This was made necessary by the shortage of hotel rooms. Pullman cars capable of sleeping 3800 visitors stand in the newly landscaped "city within a city," which has its own mayor and government, police and traffic forces, water supply, electric lights, stores, amusement center, café, restaurants and every modern convenience.

On Community Basis

The switches and railway yards have been swept away and 10 asphalted streets have been laid, along which have been built 110 bungalows, to be used as bathrooms, rest rooms and barber shops. All have hot and cold running water throughout the day and night, the water coming from immense tanks raised above the ground on a pillar made from 7000 railway ties.

One of the former warehouses serves as the restaurant. It is as long as a city block and as wide as an average street. Another immense building contains stands and booths displaying every conceivable article manufactured in Mexico.

The city is completely walled in, and no one is permitted to enter without a pass. As an added safety measure against possible prowlers, the walls are manned by sentries, who are backed up by 250 metropolitan police and 30 motorcycle policemen assigned to Pullman City by local authorities.

To Escort Women

Boy Scouts, all of whom speak English and Spanish and some of them French and German as well, have placed themselves at the disposal of the women folk wishing to visit the shopping centers while their husbands and brothers attend the convention.

The National Theater has been turned over to the convention and the large convention hall of the Confederated Chambers of Commerce is also at its disposal. A wide green stripe from Pullman City to the theater leads the delegates halfway across this city of 1,000,000 population with the minimum of confusion.

Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Cardenas, wife of the President, is giving a tea for the wives of the Rotarians in Chapultepec Park. Besides the many other official entertainments arranged, there are to be many private parties given by the clubs, and trips to near-by places of interest are scheduled.

Canada's Scheme To Create Grain Board Assailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Criticism of the Government's handling of the wheat situation has been led in Parliament by Col. J. L. Ralston, who blamed upon Government "interference" the fact that there was now a carryover of some 225,000,000 bushels of wheat. The Government, according to the Liberal from Shelburne-Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, had made a blunder in "pegging" wheat and driving world buyers to other markets. They should have paid the producers a fair price, taken a loss and sold the wheat for what it would bring, he claimed. Colonel Ralston said he would assent to creating a wheat board, but only for the purpose of meeting an emergency situation and not as a permanent policy. He was opposed to the compulsory feature of the bill, which forced all producers to sell their grain to the board.

Mr. Robert Gardiner, United Farmers of Alberta, defended the Government's action in creating a government monopoly of the wheat industry; declared that the farmers "are hopeless in selling their products against the monopolies of the country" and that "we must meet monopoly with monopoly," insisting that the days of free competition are gone.

"I want to make it clear to all the world the fact that notwithstanding all the discussion that has taken place here during the last few days, this Government will not permit bargain sales of Canadian wheat to be made to gratify the ambitions and exploitation tendencies of speculators in any part of the world," declared Premier R. B. Bennett, defending his action in taking over the wheat industry. Denouncing the wheat speculators as such a group as "wrecked the Bank of England" by "driving it off the gold standard," Mr. Bennett described how last fall, when in London, he had been awakened at 3 in the morning by word that millions of bushels that no one possessed had been thrown on the Winnipeg market during the closing minutes in an attempt to wreck the market, and that before he could interpose through Mr. John I. McFarland, representative of the Government, the market price had fallen 6 cents per bushel."

When the machinery of the grain market had broken down four years ago and there was no one to take the hedges, or underwrite the buyers, Mr. McFarland, to protect the Canadian producers from ruin, had to buy their wheat, he explained, challenging any member to say there was any alternative. Mr. Bennett moved second reading of the bill and referred it to a select standing committee of the House.

Twenty Men Work Hard for 34 Days Washing One Face

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 18 — This is housecleaning time for Chicago skyscrapers. Several are getting their faces washed.

Laundering the 30-story Wrigley Building is a job for a giant. But 20 ordinary men working 34 days can scrub the whole white surface, including the "frosting" on the top. If one man tried to do it alone, however, it would take him nearly two years, and by that time the building would be all dirty again. As it is, it gets an annual bath.

It is all hand work, for there are no washing machines for skyscrapers. Men skilled in this aerial cleaning job step around lightly 25 stories above the street, scrubbing the building well behind the ears. They look like liliputians, these workers, as they tread ledges of pencil-mark width. Again they sit on trapeze-like scaffolds, sponging the flat surfaces. For this breath-taking job they get $1.50 an hour, according to the union scale.

It seems a simple performance to the building washing company which has been doing this kind of work for 42 years.

"Many of our men have been with us from 15 to 25 years," said Charles Euchner, vice-president of the Paschen Company. "We've done the Wrigley Building ever since it was erected in 1921. Used to do it twice a year. We've done it about 25 times in all."

There are many cleaning preparations on the market but the men who scrub the Wrigley Building don't use any of them. The liquid in their pails is simply diluted muriatic acid. Scrub it on, wash the terra cotta with clean water, sponge it dry, and there you are. A nice shiny white building, good as new. But it isn't such an inexpensive job at that. The bill for labor alone must come around $8000. Fortunate that the building doesn't have to have its face massaged wtih cold cream, too.

Unemployment Lower In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The decline of unemployment in British Columbia is continuing this spring and early summer, according to official figures released by the provincial government here. These show that the total list of those on the dole dropped to 98,995 in April, the last month for which figures have been compiled.

This is 10,500 less than the total at the same period a year ago, and 24,000 less than in April, 1933. The figure for last April is also 3000 below the total for March. The current list includes 20,303 heads of families, 56,657 dependents, 16,419 single persons and 5616 men in the Federal Government's road camps.

Knows Everybody

Wide World
R. L. "Bob" Hill

Rotary Club International President, Who Learned Social Art as University of Missouri Alumni Director

Patriotic College On British Lines Proposed in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 17—Unanimous approval of a proposed college for training patriots in "patriotic leadership," based on similar institutions which have existed in England for some time, was had here on Saturday on the occasion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Brig. Gen. Sylvanus Thayer, known as "the father of the United States Military Academy."

The Thayer sesquicentennial, which was under the auspices of the New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, with the co-operation of more than 30 other patriotic societies, brought together what was said to be the largest gathering of patriotic societies ever assembled in the United States. Edward R. Hoffman, governor of the New York Society of the order, was chairman of the celebration committee, and West Point's host to the gathering was Maj. Gen. William D. Connor, superintendent of the academy.

40 Students Needed

Based on consultations with Prof. W. A. Mitchell, instructor at West Point, it is estimated that 40 students at $1000 a year were needed to start the proposed college and hope was voiced that this number could be had within a comparatively short time.

Mr. Hoffman, in discussing the plan, said the purpose was to adopt Thomas Jefferson's original idea in starting the University of Virginia—that of training officers for civil public duty—and to keep the institution under the control of the patriotic societies, free from politics.

Study of Public Relations

The curriculum, Mr. Hoffman added, would be about the same as that followed at West Point, with the difference that instead of teaching military tactics, the instruction would be based on various phases of public relations and would prepare the students for public office and the diplomatic service.

Features of the three-day celebration were a program of patriotic services at the Thayer monument, parades, sight-seeing trips to historic shrines near West Point, a ball, the massing of many colors at Battle Monument, and other events. The ceremonies at the Thayer monument were addressed by the Rev. Arthur P. S. Hyde and a wreath was placed on the monument while cadets presented arms and a band played "Alma Mater."

What's Going On In the Arts

Fine Arts Theater

CHARLOTTE LAMSON is exhibitor at the Fine Arts Theater on Norway Street. She is a portraitist who works indefatigably depicting one Bostonian after another.

In general her methods run to form, her imagery is realistic, with slight suppression of details. There is no variety in postures. Miss Lamson is content with a straightforward, full view of the model. She displays her capacity for the naturalistic in a portrait of the director of the Fine Arts Theater, Mr. Kraska. There is no doubting who this is, smile, good nature and all. Miss Lamson has even freshened her palette and released a lightness of touch in this portrait, a quality which is often lacking in the other canvases.

Boston Museum

A new departure in exhibiting at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is the showing of the best work of students of the Boston public schools. The small drawings hang in the formidable upper gallery, where they are humbled somewhat by the environment.

It is a continuous source of discussion, the proper method of teaching children. Every pedagogue seeks to bring to the surface the native talents of the child. When there is a uniform vitality in the designs—or a uniform lack of vitality—we can generally trace the overruling characteristic to the teacher, not the young student.

The Boston public schools in general teach art fundamentals, and lay the proper emphasis upon the important considerations of teaching. Without being too hasty in judgment, we feel that the grade of teaching is not so high as it should be, that the students have not sufficient inspiration. We know enough about the child's response to expect a greater exhibition of talent from such a group.

D. A.

Huge Oak

The trunk of the famous Arnaud Robert liveoak near Cecilia, La., is 33 feet, 4 inches in circumference.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 58c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SMALL, completely furnished apartment, bath, gas, electricity; 5 minutes' walk to village and beach. Tel. 121-W. Address E. G. WILLIS, Block Island, R. I.

TO sublet for summer, nicely furnished 7-room apartment with porch, St. Paul St., near Beacon St. Brookline, Mass.; references, M-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CONNECTICUT—Small summer cottage, complete housekeeping equipment; spotless, cool, quiet; screens, rivers, porch, river pool. BERWICK, 410 West 24th St., N. Y. C.

FOR RENT—7-room cottage, second from beach; beautiful view and bathing beach unsurpassed. Apply to ISAAC SEATON, 15 Sixth Ave., Point Independence, Mass.

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ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 605 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.) New York. Rexent 4-2234

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080

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GOLD-SILVER ALL KINDS tested free. We pay more. Bay State Jewelry, 59 Temple Pl., Rm. 711, Boston.

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In the Litchfield Hills; altitude 1000 feet; 300-acre estate; restful, homelike; ideal for study, 14 bedrooms, 5 baths, antique furniture, recreation room, billiards, table tennis, tennis courts, golf near by, lake sports; delicious, satisfying meals; own products; rates $21-$35. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, LAKESIDE, CONN.

CRAG-CREST
Ramapo Hills—Northern Jersey
Loving environment; rest, study, recreation. Box 206, Mahwah, N. J. Tel. Cresmere 1809

OLD Colonial farm house, hill top, Monadnock region; fireplaces, large rooms, near art ctr.; reas. E. M. MacKenzie, Fitzwilliam, N. H.

ROOMS AND BOARD

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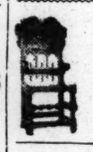

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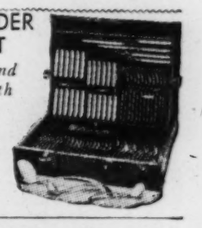

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371 SAUCHIEHALL STREET

Aviation Refinements Traced To Two English Laboratories

On the track of the refinements that have increased the safety and efficiency of English aircraft an investigator would find the end of his trail at Teddington and Farnborough in England.

The sleek lines of a Schneider racer, the Townend ring for reducing the air resistance of radial motors, parachutes and new flight instruments can be traced directly to the great establishments of the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington and the Royal Aircraft establishment at Farnborough.

At the National Physical Labaratory at Teddington, for instance, a high-speed wind tunnel tests small airplane models at velocities up to about that of sound, or well over 700 miles an hour. This wind speed is obtained from the exhaust air in another larger compressed air tunnel in the same building. The latter tunnel compresses air to about 25 times atmospheric pressure, the measuring instruments mounted on it are read from the outside. The readings are comparable to those which could be obtained in tests with a full-sized airplane in flight.

Wind From Propellers

In another tunnel, the Duplex, the wind stream is provided by two propellers revolving in opposite directions. In all these tunnels the models to be tested, or parts of models, are suspended on wires. As the air flows over the models during the tests, measurements of the strains and stresses are taken. In the tests two extremely fine electrified wires are placed close to the part to be tested. These wires, heated by the electric current, show the nature of the air flow over the model parts. If it is steady, the temperature of the wires remains constant. But if it is turbulent the temperature varies with the wind eddies. The variations are shown by an electrically operated needle on a chart. When these currents are amplified and switched onto a loudspeaker the difference is at once apparent.

In the Teddington laboratory the well-known Townend Ring, corresponding to the NACA cowling in the United States, was developed. This ring reduces the air resistance made by the spokelike cylinders of radial-cooled engines. The laboratory reported that in covering a nine-cylinder radial engine with a Townend ring the air resistance of a whole airplane was reduced by 27 per cent. This resistance reduction factor also contributed to an 11 per cent increase in speed, the laboratories engineers said.

At the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough is the first vertical wind tunnel to be operated with the windstream driven from below. This is used for research into the spinning of airplanes. The air is blown upwards at a speed exactly equal to that at which the model falls as it spins.

Window for Observer

It is thus suspended in the air on the upward moving column of air while its reactions are studied by an observer through a window in the side of the tunnel.

Models of the Schneider Cup winners were all tested in wind tunnels and the results showed the tests to have been wonderfully accurate. These tests included such small details as the air resistance of projecting screw heads and the rivet heads on the floats, the elimination of which made for the perfection of streamlining.

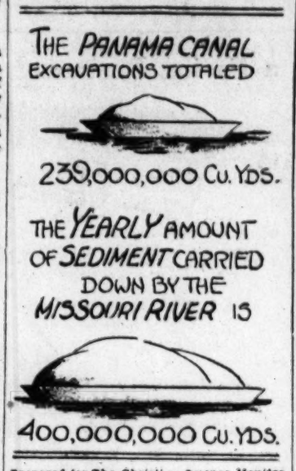
At the Farnborough establishment new types of aircraft are "tested to destruction." The wings of the inverted machine are loaded with sand ballast or with bags of shot, and careful measurements taken up to the moment when signs of breaking occur.

Metals, too, are tested here for corrosion caused by air and water, and for "fatigue" due to constantly alternating stresses. All the varied instruments which aid a pilot undergo searching tests here, such as the "turn and bank" indicator, the altitude meter, the "robot," gyroscopic control, the "hot-wire" rate-of-descent meter, the fuel flow-meter, and many others.

New parachutes undergo exhaustive trials, as do also any new methods of radio direction finding. The pilot balloon plan for showing an incoming pilot where to land when a low-lying fog obscures the airdrome has also been on test here. The captive balloons are sent aloft above the fog belt and according to their lay-out indicate to the pilot in what direction to land.

[A Tuesday Aviation Feature]

Worth Knowing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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

14.

Check (√) Yes or No

1. The followers of Jesus were first called Christians at Antioch. (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Illinois has more miles of railroads than Texas. (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. The Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620 were English, but had been in Holland since 1608. (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. The equator cuts through the mouth of the Amazon River. (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. The earliest Greek manuscripts of the New Testament books were written in capital letters and without space between the words. (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Glasgow ranks as the second largest city in the British Isles. (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. King George V is the first of the House of Windsor to rule Great Britain. (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. There are only six national holidays in the United States. (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Pensacola, Florida, is west of Indianapolis. (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. "Oliver Twist" was written by Scott. (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found Among the Advertisements]

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Chicken in Cellophane

PERSONS trying to make a living by raising chickens might be able to increase their earnings by placing the leg pieces and the breasts in a cellophane bag and selling them from door to door, supplying their regular trade if they have a regular route, or offering them at a few groceries on commission. A much better price can be obtained for these pieces and many housewives do not care for more if their families are small.

The other pieces can be bagged in a like manner and offered at a much cheaper price for soups. — Mrs. Anne S.

Brevities

New Yorker: A man wrote Senator Vandenberg suggesting that the Rocky Mountains be leveled off. The project has merit, but the Administration does not feel that it is costly enough to be practical.

Louis Alls Messenger: It's the way you show up at the showdown that counts.

Montreal Star: One of the more or less harmless ways in which the American male kids himself is alluding to the "master's bedroom."

Humorist: An author declares that he once kept an idea for a novel in his head for fifteen years. It is not long enough.

Daily Features

Children's Corner

Grannie's Songbird

GRANNIE had a dollar in her pocket! Perhaps that doesn't seem important to you, but to Ellen and Elsie, her two little grandchildren, it was amazingly important. It meant that the rent was paid, as well as the gas and electric bills. It meant that there was enough wood in the box and oil in the can. It meant that there was food in the pantry, and enough change in Grannie's purse to buy what was needed till next payday.

Grannie's pocket was in her petticoat—she was an old-fashioned Grannie, you see—and the dollar bill was carefully pinned in with a safety pin. It would never do to lose it, and now they were all wondering what to buy with it. It wasn't often there was money left over after all real needs had been met, and Grannie didn't want to spend it carelessly. So they all thought and thought, and wondered and wondered. Ellen thought about ice-cream cones. Elsie thought about a new story book. And Grannie thought—now what do you suppose she thought? She kept thinking how nice it would be to have a red geranium in the front window in the sunshine between the white curtains. Perhaps the dollar would buy all these—who could tell?

And then, quite suddenly, all their dreams tumbled down like a house of cards, for the little old kettle that had been mended so many times sprang another leak, and Grannie just had to buy a new one.

"O dear!" said Ellen, and "O dear!" said Elsie, but Grannie said nothing and kept on smiling.

"Sure," she said at last, "it's glad I am that I've a dollar in me pocket to buy a new kettle. And I know what I know," she added mysteriously.

The next day, being a day when Grannie didn't have to go out working, she went downtown, and

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Little Old Kettle Sprang Another Leak

came home with a brown paper bundle. "The new kettle?" asked the little girls.

"Kettle!" said Grannie, scornfully. "It's a song bird I have here. Wait till you see!"

Then she unwrapped the bundle, and there was a shiny little kettle with stripes around it like a beehive, and a handle like a pitcher, and no cover. But where the spout should be was the head and shoulders of what looked like a big red bird. Grannie took off the bird, and there was a hole to pour the water in. She filled the kettle, put the red bird back, and set the kettle on the stove. "Now wait, and you'll see," she said.

Presently, as the water grew hot, and steam began to come out, the red bird began to whistle and sing—such a gay, cheerful, musical noise.

"The kettle is boiling," said Grannie, "the red bird says so."

"Oh!" said Ellen, "I'd rather have it than an ice-cream cone!"

"Oh," said Elsie, "it's just like a story!"

"Sure," said Grannie, "the red bird is as beautiful as a red geranium! And now we'll all have some tea kettle broth."

Dolling Up the Dory

The Sign of Spring in the Harbor Was Recorded for the Monitor Camera Club by Priscilla M. Pennell, Portland, Maine

Quotation for Today

OUR life in the midst of the world ought to be such that, on hearing or seeing us, every one shall feel constrained to praise our heavenly Father.—FRANCIS OF ASSISI.

In Lighter Vein

Preparedness

"I want to grow some trees in my garden. Can you sell me a few seeds?" asked Mrs. Newlywed.

"Certainly, madam," replied the assistant. He fetched her a packet.

"Can you guarantee these?" she asked.

"Yes, madam, we can."

"Will the trees be tall and thick in the trunk?"

"They should be, madam."

"And quite strong at the roots, I suppose?"

"Oh, yes, madam."

"Very well, I'll have a hammock at the same time."—*Tit-Bits.*

Very Encouraging!

In a city office the following encouraging notice to ambitious young employees is on view: "Work hard for eight hours a day and don't worry; then in time you may become a boss and work 18 hours a day and have all the worry."—*Edinburgh Bulletin.*

Too Far Away

In the course of an argument, a Canadian informed an Englishman that the inhabitants of the Old Country were too reserved.

"Oh, nonsense," replied the Englishman. "Why, years ago, when I was in the Cambridge 'eight,' I knew all the other fellows quite well; . . . that is, all except one, and he was away up in the bow."—*Boston Transcript.*

Ahem!

Editor: "This isn't poetry, my dear man. It's nothing but an escape of gas!"

Hopeful Poet: "Something wrong with the meter?"

For the Occasion

"Will you have a full-length portrait or head and shoulders, sir?"

"Head and shoulders? Certainly not. Why, I've got a new pair of boots on."—*Pearson's.*

Humorist

Dairyman: "In modern heconomics, the idea is to heliminate the middleman."

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Second Month, "Ziv"

IN THE Revised Version of I Kings 6:1, reference is made to the fact that Solomon began to build the temple in "the month Ziv" (a word which is—less correctly—spelled "Zif" in our Common Version). "Ziv" was the second month of the ecclesiastical year (*ibid.*), and included parts of both April and May; while the derivation of the word is decidedly appropriate since it is taken as meaning "the month of flowers."

This passage in I Kings is the only Biblical verse in which we find the title "Ziv," though references to "the second month" are relatively common. Thus it was on the first of this month that Moses was commanded to take a census of the Israelites in the second year after their exodus from Egypt (Num. 1:1ff.); while on the twentieth day of the same month the "cloud" rose "from off the tabernacle" and guided the children of Israel toward the "wilderness of Paran" (Num. 10:11ff.; cf. 9:17ff).

Daily Anecdote

Well, What Is One?

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ANDREW CARNEGIE was escorting some friends through his big steel mills when he was accosted by an inspector in the federal service who had been sent there to pass upon material that was being turned out for a federal bridge. The inspector complained that the mill experts insisted that they could not guarantee over 20,000 moduli of elasticity for the bridge, and that he must have at least 25,000.

Mr. Carnegie assured him that his request seemed reasonable. The inspector then launched into a long, technical argument, when Mr. Carnegie interrupted him. "I know all about that; I'll see you get your full 25,000."

Away from the inspector, he turned to George Lauder, one of his experts. "George," he inquired, "what on earth is a modulus of elasticity?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Asheville, N. C.

MANY years ago, when the Blue Ridge Mountains of western North Carolina were rather well filled with distillers, called "moonshiners," and the country was very rough, a young minister went into this section to live and to preach. His coming was looked upon with suspicion by the mountaineers. He was a "furriner" and "outlander"; and, above all, his influence against whisky was not to their liking. A rough group decided to put him out of the way.

It was the practice of this minister to ride over the mountains holding missions, and as he rode horseback he invariably sang hymns. The hymn he chose on this day was "Jesus Lover of My Soul." The group of mountaineers had planned an ambush, and were lying in wait at a certain bend in the mountain road. As the joyous voice came louder around the bend, one man lifted his firing piece. As he took aim, the words of the old Gospel hymn rang out on the mountain air: "Cover my defenseless head with the shadow of Thy wing."

The would-be assassin dropped his rifle, and said, "I can't do it!"

All unaware of his deliverance the young minister rode on. And in after years, when two of these mountaineers had become members of the young minister's church and were living utterly changed and reformed lives, they themselves told this true story.

What They Say

Freedom

"There has never been as much freedom as most Americans probably supposed, but such as it has been, today it is rapidly disappearing."—*Bruce Bliven.*

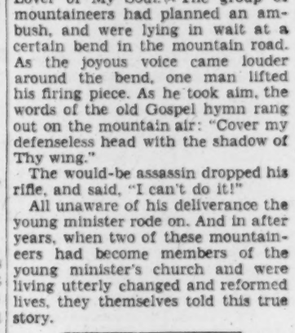
Hm—m!

"Few of us mind the work—it's the lack of appreciation that gets us."—*Louis Allis.*

The Larger View

"Plod on as far as you can see—you can see farther from there."—*E. R. Gophile.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 110



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Wicked
4—Reach across
6—Agitate
7—An exclamation
8—Peaceable
10—Conjunction
11—Wild buffalo of India
12—The dill
13—Very small amount

Down

1—Heroic
2—Fickle
3—Preposition
4—Asterisk
5—Rodent
6—A locality
7—Cue
9—Rid
12—Sloth

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

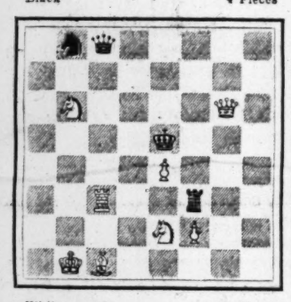
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1731

By F. Fleck

Black 4 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

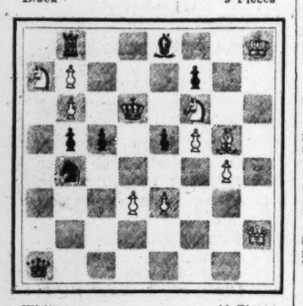
White to play and mate in two

(First prize, Magyar Sakkvilag, 1933)

Problem No. 1732

By C. S. Kipping

Black 9 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(First prize, Comoedia, 1934)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1729. B-Q4

No. 1730. 1. Q-Kt7 K-Q3
2. Kt-Kt4

1. ——— K-K3
2. Kt-Q3

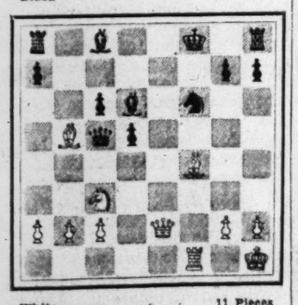
End-Game No. 256. White draws: 1 K-B2, K-R4; 2 K-Kt3, P-R7; 3 K-Kt2, KxP; 4 P-B5, PxP; 5 KxP, with the opposition, drawing. Or 3 . . . K-Kt5; 4 K-R, KxRP; 5 P-B5, PxP; 6 KxP, etc., drawing.

End-Game

The following position was won by the Finnish expert, R. Krogius at the tournament of Viborg, 1922. White wins.

End-Game No. 257

Black 12 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

The 1936 British Chess Federation congress will be held during August at Nottingham. Already plans are being formulated for an ambitious international tournament; with Alekhine, Lasker, and Capablanca among the contestants.

Although one of many false popular traditions about chess makes it a game for bearded age, every student of the game knows that, as in all keenly contested sport, its leading players will always be young, with the strength and stamina to give it the intense and prolonged concentration serious play requires. But there are notable exceptions, among them 67-year-old Dr. Lasker, whose first great success was his defeat of Steinitz in 1894, and whose most recent was in the Moscow tournament, where he finished third, behind Flohr and Botwinnik, in their twenties, and ahead of Capablanca, who displaced him as world's champion in 1921, and now, at the age of 47, in some sort of a decline, however temporary!

In this game, from the Moscow tournament, Lasker defeats Piro of Yugoslavia in good style.

Sicilian Defense

Lasker White	Piro Black	Lasker White	Piro Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	11 BxKt	QxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	12 PxP	PxP(b)
3 P-Q4	PxP	13 RxKt	PxR
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	14 Q-R5ch	K-Q(c)
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	15 Q-B7	B-Q2(d)
6 B-K2	P-K3	16 QxBPch	K-B2
7 Castles	P-QR3	17 QxR	B-R3
8 B-K3	Q-B2	18 KtxPch(e)	QxKt
9 P-B4	Kt-QR4(a)	19 QxR	BxBch
10 P-B5	Kt-B5	20 K-R	Resigns

(a) This positional maneuver is probably premature, inasmuch as Black's development is far from complete. 7 . . . B-K2, followed by castles, is sounder.

(b) A blunder, as the sequel shows. 12 . . . BxP must be played, when Black's weak QP is somewhat offset by White's weak KP, and the probability that Black will eventually be able to advance his QP, owing to the absence of White's KB.

(c) If Black considered White's RxKt sacrifice, he probably failed to realise that at this point 14 . . . K-K2 is impossible, on account of 15 Kt-B3ch, PxKt; 16 Kt-Q5ch, K-Q; 17 B-Kt6ch, K-Q2; 18 Q-B7ch, K-B3; 19 Q-QB7ch, K-Kt4; 20 P-QR4ch, QxP; 21 P-B4ch, QxP; 22 R-R5 mate.

(d) If 15 . . . B-K2; 16 Kt-B5, R-K; 17 R-Q or 16 . . . Q-B2; 17 Kt-R4.

(e) Much better than 18 QxR, BxBch; 19 K-R, BxKt, and White must extricate his Q before Black's B-QB, so that his position becomes badly broken up.

Like the English, the Dutch often have chess congresses at which more than 100 take part. The most recent one was at Scheidyk, at the close of May. In the two masters' events the Austrians, Spielmann and Kmoch participated, but did not do well. But since there were only four or five in a section, a great deal hinged on single games. Here is how Spielmann lost to van den Bosch, who ranks second or third to Dr. Euwe, in Holland:

French Defense

Spielmann White	van den Bosch Black	Spielmann White	van den Bosch Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	13 BxP(d)	KtxB
2 P-K4	P-Q4	14 QxKt	RxP
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	15 Kt-B3(e)	Q-B2
4 B-KKt5	B-K2	16 Kt-Kt5	B-B4
5 P-K5	Kt-K5(a)	17 QxKtP	RxBPch
6 BxB	QxB	18 K-Kt	R-B8ch
7 KtxKt	PxKt	19 KxR	Q-B5ch
8 Q-K2(b)	Kt-Q2	20 K-Q2	Q-Q6ch
9 Castles	P-KB4	21 K-K	Q-K6ch
10 PxP ep	KtxP	22 K-B	R-KB8
11 P-KKt3(c)	Castles	Resigns	
12 B-Kt2	P-K4		

(a) A move that aggressive players like to make for Black. But it involves a questionable derangement of Black's pawn skeleton in the effort to protect the advanced KP.

(b) Made with the intention of castling Q side, but it slows up the development of the K side. 8 P-QB3, forestalling Black's Q-Kt5ch, is the natural move.

(c) Instead of trying to win the P at K4, White's best plan may be to aim at the P at K6 with 11 P-KB3, PxP; 12 KtxP.

(d) Better 13 PxP, and if QxP or Kt-Kt5, 14 P-KB4 with a good game.

(e) Black's threat of B-B4 is very difficult to meet. 15 Q-K3 may be better, but offers slight hope of saving the position.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations

Indiana

Richmond—Week days, no regular time assigned, WKBV, 1500kc.

North Dakota

Grand Forks—Thursdays, no regular time assigned, KFJM, 1370kc.

Change in Schedule

New York

New York—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 12:15 p. m., WNYC, 810kc.

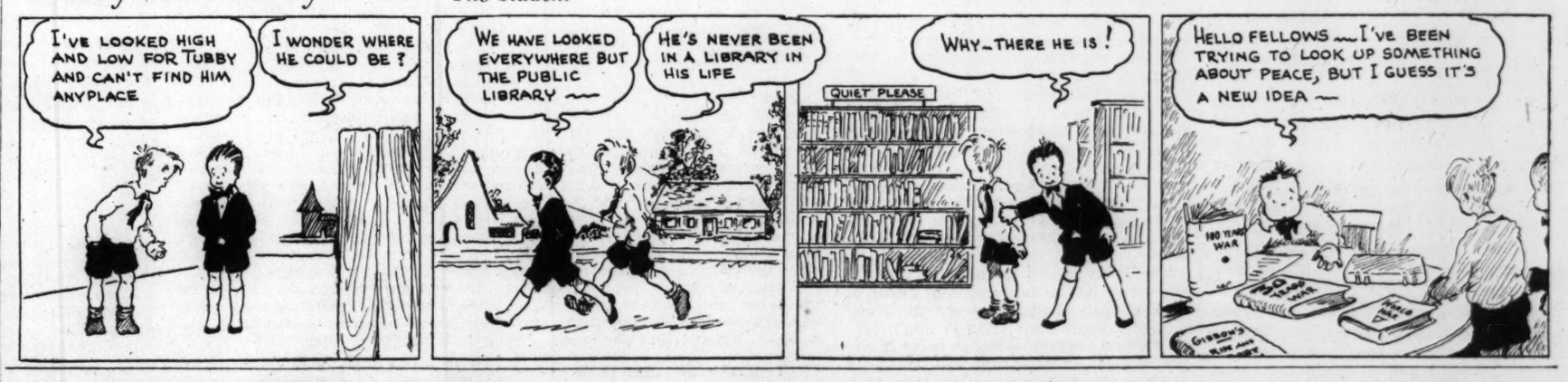
Mine Work by Women Forbidden in 17 States

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Only 17 states in this country forbid women working in mines. In those, however, that are without a law, women are not employed underground, Labor Department officials said today.

The states which prohibit women from working underground are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Student*

By LE PELLEY


I'VE LOOKED HIGH AND LOW FOR TUBBY AND CAN'T FIND HIM ANYPLACE
I WONDER WHERE HE COULD BE ?
WE HAVE LOOKED EVERYWHERE BUT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY ~~
HE'S NEVER BEEN IN A LIBRARY IN HIS LIFE
WHY—THERE HE IS !
QUIET PLEASE
HELLO FELLOWS ~~ I'VE BEEN TRYING TO LOOK UP SOMETHING ABOUT PEACE, BUT I GUESS IT'S A NEW IDEA ~~
100 YEARS WAR

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Last of the Gloom Chasers—Until Next Fall*

By CARMACK

There's a lot of talk and tail wagging going around that school will soon be out—
So today Tiddlywinks and I rounded up the Gloom Chasers and we had a meeting and it was decided that we'd disband for the summer-
"But what about our collection of bones?" asked ol' Peter, the Keeper of the Bones—
That was soon settled, too-"Let's have a bone gnawing festival", everybody barked at once—
And a grand bone gnawing festival it was, too!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Britain—America—Japan

JAPAN has spoken again—with her army. Threats of military action accompanied by the massing of troops toward Tientsin have now dissipated even the appearance of authority which the Nanking Government exercised in Hopei Province, and have given Tokyo open and unchallenged rule in this productive and populous area of North China.

The sequence of recent Far Eastern events has been sudden, significant, and not unexpected. The overt thrust of Japanese power deep into China's territory south of the Great Wall is being accomplished with exceeding dispatch. While Nanking has demurred at the creation of this second Manchoukuo, General Chiang Kai-shek has offered no open resistance. Japan reports a sharp reduction in her forces around Peiping and Tientsin, but Britain and America are consulting as signatories of the Nine-Power Pact.

Perhaps the most significant aspect of the news of recent days is the unexpectedly restrained attitude of the American Government. It will not be said that the United States is less friendly to China. It will not be said that the United States condones this new extension of Japanese dominance into the heart of the Chinese people and Chinese soil. But possibly the United States Government is recognizing that its diplomacy must be conducted within the framework of what it actually intends to do in the Far East. Smooth words, ranting words, diplomatic notes, blustering notes, may very well disserve the interests of the United States and the peace of the world, if they exceed either the capacity or the intention of the United States to back them up.

American and British opinion needs both more facts and a clearer understanding of what action will serve common interests. The incidents of the last week clarify the alternatives which confront American and British diplomacy in Asia, although they have not altered in any substantial particular the actual situation in North China. It was not long after Tokyo gave Manchuria its "independence" from China that the Japanese Army separated Hopei Province in fact, if not in name, from Nanking. Now Japan takes title to its conquest. In the span of 10 days Chinese officials in Tientsin and Peiping, who were objectionable to the Japanese, have been relieved of their offices, a large body of Chinese troops have been conveniently moved out of this territory and stationed south of the Yellow River, and all organizations of the Kuomintang—official party of the Chinese Government—have been dissolved throughout North China. Open, well-armed dictation takes the place of indirect, well-armed persuasion. Persuasion proved too cumbersome for impatient army chiefs, too slow for urgent economic pressure.

North China is considered capable of supplying all the cotton needed by Japanese mills, except the very highest grades. This cotton would be manufactured either by Japanese-owned mills in China or Japan, to be resold to the Chinese in piece goods—a profitable transaction, designed at the same time to ease Japan's unfavorable trade balance. Chinese cotton growing in Shantung and Hopei needs better organization, improved equipment, more stimulation.

The position emerges clearer. A welcome element of candor is added to the equation, for the extension of open Japanese rule to Hopei will hardly be described as resulting from the spontaneous uprising of 80,000,000 disaffected Chinese demanding independence from China. The new position likewise reveals the continued and unquestioned dominance of the military in Japanese policy, and illustrates the acuteness of Japan's economic difficulties.

In the light of what other countries have done in the name of empire building and in the name of protecting trade, we do not think that the Japanese, in the words of St. Luke, are "sinners above all men"; but we have never believed that a policy of aggression in China would ever solve or permanently mitigate Japan's very real and very severe economic problems. This view of international relations is not, however, taken by those at present in control of the Japanese Government, and it remains for the United States and Great Britain particularly to determine a practicable and constructive Far Eastern policy.

America's Stimson policy of 1931 and 1932 of strong words and no action has proved impracticable and inappropriate. Britain's Simon policy of 1931 and 1932 has proved impracticable and inappropriate. It is timely that American, and if possible Anglo-American, policy in Asia be clarified. It seems to us that the most important and immediate step to that end is for American and British public opinion to determine what of its true interests are at stake in the Far East, and if and how best they can be protected.

We do not assume to dot the i's and cross the t's in answer to these questions, but we do offer the considered conclusions—as the Monitor's program for peace in the Pacific has suggested:

1. That America's interests in Asia are far from sufficient to warrant the United States attempting single-handedly to back down Japan in order that all the world may trade with China; 2, that the policy of repeated admonition and implied force against Japan, when it is neither wise nor possible to use that force, actually disserves the United States and aggravates the task of Pacific peace; 3, that neither the United States nor Great Britain is in a position alone to restrain Japan in China, even if the attempt were desirable; and 4, that the frank community of interests between the two countries calls for a common policy of cooperation in the Pacific.

Mr. Hoover vs. "Revolution"

AT THE risk, he said, of being dubbed a "counter-revolutionary," former President Hoover put forward some wholesome admonitions in his address to the graduating class of Leland Stanford University.

He warned, for example, that "social security will never be attained by an economy of scarcity;" that "the concentration of economic power and the concentration of political power are equally destructive;" and that "all history teaches us that even majorities cannot be trusted with the ark of freedom without checks." Continuing, he placed special stress on the need and value of liberty, saying, "Freedom is a spiritual need and a spiritual right of man."

Mr. Hoover's emphasis on preservation of individual liberties, maintenance of legitimate competition, and on general laws rather than "the uncertainties of administrative fiat," are not particularly new from him. But the flow of national affairs is giving them more point.

He was especially interesting in his remarks on social security. This, he said, cannot be had by sudden panaceas or hothouse methods, but "must be builded upon a cult of work, not of leisure." The threats to this security, he recognized, come both from the right and from the left—from the right with its abuses of monopoly, economic tyranny, exploitation of labor or of consumers or investors, and from the left with power-seeking bureaucracies and their enterprise-destroying interferences and taxes.

Certainly any lasting structure of economic or social security must be built on substantially the foundations Mr. Hoover has here indicated. Equally certainly such a structure is needed. One statement by the former President in this connection catches especial attention.

He said:

> Economic security and, in fact, social security can be greatly strengthened by wider-spread property ownership.

This sounds like indorsement of a more even distribution of wealth. If not, what? It would be interesting to have Mr. Hoover elaborate his ideas for this wider spread of property ownership.

Housing—"National Emergency"

THE report just issued by the housing division of the PWA and prepared by Dr. Edith Elmer Wood, housing expert, takes the American housing problem out of the realm of some relief measure that may or may not be undertaken. It places housing in the category of those things to which the United States must attend if it is to maintain a respectable standard of living for its people.

The report finds the housing conditions in the nation so bad that they constitute a "national emergency." The PWA investigators counted 11,000,000 houses—36 per cent of all the houses in the country—in the slum class. Six million of these were found in the cities, and 5,000,000 in the farm areas.

The Federal Government in its housing program has so far avoided direct subsidies for clearing the slums. In accordance with the traditional viewpoint that private enterprise should not be encroached upon by any form of government competition, the Administration has sought to stimulate rehousing projects through loans to private limited dividend corporations.

The PWA report reveals that private enterprise has so far definitely failed to build cheaply enough to reach the lower income groups. Costs of labor, land, materials and the hire of money make it impossible for private capital to rent its apartments profitably for less than $6 a month per room. This price has been found to remove decent housing beyond the reach of the slum dwellers. There are many intermediate steps that the Government could take before resorting to any policy approximating nationalization of housing. It could, for instance, reduce the interest charges on money now being lent by the Federal Government.

This report, at least, points to the value of a permanent housing authority as provided for by Senator Wagner in a pending bill. Such an authority would indicate that the public was alert to the ignominy of a standard of living that permits a large percentage of the nation's houses to remain in the slum class and that it intends to stay with the problem until it is solved. Because private enterprise finds no profit in slum rehabilitation, it does not follow that the nation must remain powerless to serve the public welfare.

Contrast in Geneva

Conflict Ends in Handclasp

SEAN LESTER, High Commissioner for Danzig, takes his place, on the invitation of the chairman, at one end of the horseshoe table. Arthur Greiser, President of the Danzig Senate, takes his place at the other end. The members, sitting around, look at the two curiously. The President has challenged the powers of the Commissioner. The Commissioner has appealed to the League.

They are in remarkable contrast. Herr Greiser is a big man; his broad shoulders are formidably bent over the paper he is ready to read; his head is massively hewn, but in spite of the solemnity of the occasion, he expresses good humor. Mr. Lester is, by comparison, slender; his features are, as the French would say, fine; he leans back, with delicate fingers drumming on the table, and he smiles enigmatically.

The Commissioner belongs to the Irish Free State, of which he was appointed permanent delegate to the League in 1929. In the Disarmament Conference his keen intelligence had occasion to display itself. Then he went to Danzig, where a troubled situation was developing. The task would have proved impossible had Mr. Lester been inclined to pugnacity. But the main characteristic of this Irishman is his tact.

The advance of the Nazis in Danzig prompted Herr Greiser to protest against the "continual complaints" of the minorities. Parties, priests, Jews, newspapers, appealed through the Commissioner to the League, and made government difficult. The Commissioner should "not encourage factious persons."

Whereupon Mr. Lester felt that his functions should be redefined. His duties would be singularly limited were he regarded merely as an arbitrator between Poland and the Danzig Government. In reporting to the League, which is the guarantor of the Danzig Constitution, he must consider petitions of minorities, and if he believes they reveal a menace to constitutional practice, bring them to the attention of the League.

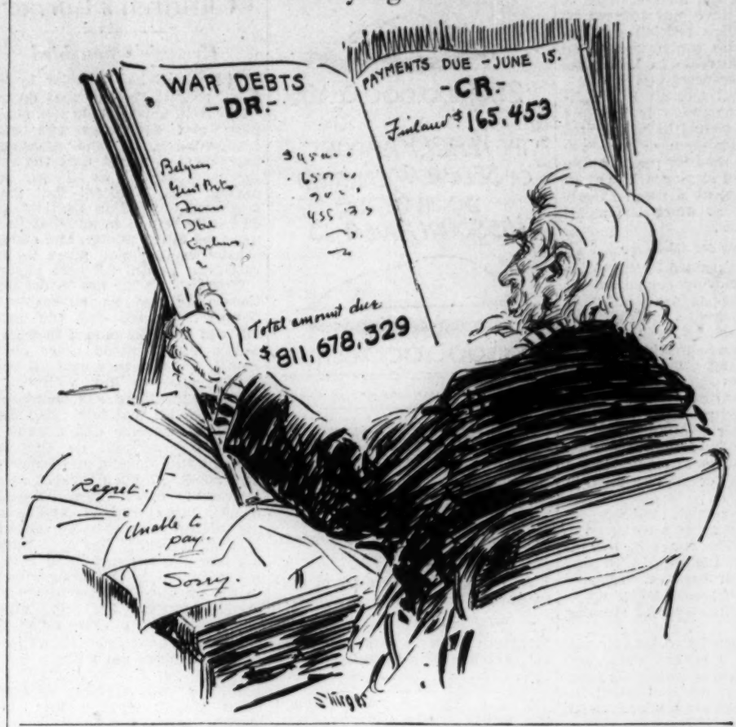
When the matter was brought before the Council, Mr. Anthony Eden declared that there did not hitherto appear to have been any abuse of the right of petition; and the Commissioner had carried out his duties with admirable discretion.

In the Council, Herr Greiser, speaking in German, assured Mr. Lester of his warm appreciation, and brushed aside his speech as an electoral improvisation. Mr. Lester, in his turn, speaking in English, affirmed the cordial relations which existed and would continue to exist between himself and Herr Greiser. The two men were not rivals, but collaborators.

Yet, perhaps, had there been no League, had Mr. Lester and Herr Greiser not confronted each other at the horseshoe table, the incidents would have swelled in apparent importance. As they left the Council Chamber they put out their hands in a hearty gesture of friendship.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Not a Paying Business



A Little Cameo in Florida

A noise as of a thousand cataracts shatters the silence of the night. A black panther screams. All things that crawl or fly or leap are terror stricken. Trees crash, and the thick jungle growth is torn asunder as the trembling earth yawns.

SUCH is the Seminole legend of how small New River in southern Florida burst from its underground course in a single night little more than 150 years ago. So deep in places it is said the bottom has never been found. Far up in the glades, where the wild hyacinths grow and the 'gators sun themselves, it has its source; and eastward through lovely native growth, past tiny farms and Negroes' garden patches, on past white Spanish casas where drip purple Bougainvillia blooms, it flows to the sea.

At the City Docks you can find a big old pleasure launch, the Abeona, from whose deck you can see the jungle growth up in the glades. But to borrow an old rowboat and prowl leisurely along the river's banks and into some of the many enchanting little branches that lead into it, is to find real adventure. With Jim and Jack and Joanne, the twelve, and ten, and six-year-olds, with a line and mullet strips for bait (Jack must fish), a camera, and a hatchet with which to open coconuts, I've spent many a day on the river. We pay a little boy 50 cents a week for the occasional use of his leaky old flat-bottomed rowboat. But it is light and easily handled whether the tide is high or low; for the tide comes in and goes out New River.

By day the sun beats upon its brown waters—brown from the vegetation rotting up in the glades, where turtles doze on half submerged logs, and occasionally a lazy old alligator can be seen sunning himself in the mud. Blue herons stand on their long legs at the river's brink. Water bugs scoot around the branches that dip their decaying leaves in the river. And the midday silence is broken only when a fish jumps or a silver mullet skips along the surface like a flat skipping stone flung from the hand of a small boy.

* * *

On either side, back as far as the eye can pierce the sun-flecked pattern of the wilderness, grow low palmettos, scrub pines that ooze their fragrance in the heat, gnarled live oaks that drip gray Spanish moss where green cameleons hide. And over and above this stretch of resinous greens and browns stands the tall cabbage palm, with its ridiculous tuft of fronds topping its tall straight trunk, and crisply swaying coconut palms drop their brown nuts into the water.

As we pull slowly homeward, we stop to talk to a white-haired Negro fisherman, who dozes in the late afternoon sun upon an old dredge. He tells us of a 'gator nest up a "bonnet" choked branch of the river, that can be reached by landing and walking through his bean and 'tato patch. He shows us how to make a queer noise that will entice the little alligators from the nest, and we glimpse further adventure for another day.

The river begins to widen and flows quietly past little farms that are hacked out of the wilderness. Crooked rows of garden truck circle about stumps and under cypress trees, in whose bare branches cluster the long-leafed air plants that look from a distance like a city of squirrel nests. Reached from the river by a tiny footbridge that leads through the cat-tails is a deserted farm, where the twisted timbers and scattered debris of the old house bear evidence of the hurricane. Beautiful old trees spread canopies of Spanish moss, and snake cactus trails along the ground. Wild thorny orange trees all intertwined with matted ivies and wild grapes, flaunt their waxy blossoms to the black bees, and their golden fruit to any passer-by.

* * *

Down again in town, between sea walls of coral rock, the smooth dark water of New River mirrors the red Hibiscus, scarlet Turk's-cap and stately royal palms of well-kept lawns. Back from the river's bank, white or softly tinted plaster houses of Mediterranean or Spanish architecture — low, rambling, red-tile roofed — are half concealed by a flamboyant riot of orange flame vine and passionate red and purple Bougainvillia. Then past the dry docks where the clank of iron on iron, and the scraping of ships' plates echo on the river, and the red derricks and white boat upon the skids cast their quivering reflections in the water.

It is the closing of the day, and people hurry homeward. The gray docks are deserted. In the west the sky is flaming with the setting sun; and soon in the midst of the fire we see the first star. The hush of evening settles down, and in the river one by one the stars appear. A dark undulating mass of water hyacinths drifts by—the water laps against the piling—a tarpon rolls. From the boat cabins tiny shafts of light are flung across the darkening river; and then the rows of colored lights along each shore come out, unfurling streamers of varicolored ribbons across the gleaming ebony of the water.

Upon its broad bosom, New River carries all this loveliness, as it runs its smooth way to the sea, to the reefs where the gulls and the pelicans wheel. Another little river finding its way to the great sea, such a one as Henry Van Dyke has loved to praise. It lies an amber necklace couched in green, in whose gold-brown depths is mirrored the romantic heart of Florida.

H. N. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

Heroes Past and Present

By Frank L. Perrin

PARENTS of an earlier generation, a time easily within the memory of those now active in carrying on the work of a busy world, were much concerned because of the reading matter which found easy circulation among the boys, particularly. Those were the days of the dime novel and the nickel library. Such cheap publications claimed no literary merit or excellence. The carelessly conceived stories of adventure related fictitious encounters between the lawless and the virtuous, between red men and white men, and between the miser who had bought the mortgage on the homestead and the aged father of some fair damsel demanded as a pawn if foreclosure and dispossession were to be avoided.

I have never had the pleasure of knowing personally any of the writers of these lurid tales. It is enough that I was once among the readers who regarded their fictitious productions as faithful pictures of wonderful adventures which seemed always to take place in some remote or indefinite locality beyond the ken of sober-minded working people and hero-worshiping schoolboys. About the time when the conviction became fixed that the exploits credited to the leather-stockinged and sombrero-bedecked heroes were mere fabrications, and when it was discovered that the scenes described as the haunts of the marauders, cattle rustlers and highwaymen were centers of what was then regarded as modern progressiveness and culture, there emerged another hero maker. This was the prolific writer of stories of the sagebrush areas, deep canyons and towering peaks. He chose a little traveled and sparsely settled region, Utah and the arid plains and hills of the Southwest.

* * *

This new manufacturer of heroes and inventor of plots and counterplots was, of course, Zane Grey who, after many discouraging defeats, succeeded in convincing a publisher that he had discovered a modern process of synthetic production which would interest those who read. But even yet the telltale marks of mass production were apparent. The heroes were too heroic, the heroines too charming, the rustlers too ingenious and the changing locale almost too magnificent. Still, with all this, the improvement in quality was marked, and the final defeat of the marauding and lawless was made to appear somewhat more logical than in the earlier tales of adventure.

Today marks a new and interesting era in the sequence of tales true and untrue, synthetic and genuine. In some unexplainable and unexpected way the "frontiers" of lawlessness and predatory crime have moved in upon the sequestered and fortified areas of established civilization and culture. The meeting places of the guardians of law and the avaricious enemies of society are almost at our very doors. At such close range, crime and criminals lose their supposed romantic colorings and stand forth drab and hateful in their stark nakedness.

As the romantic hues fade and as we more and more clearly see the menace of the shadow of lawlessness in its hideous blackness, we understand how fantastic a picture even the more ingenious of the writers of adventure stories painted. The stirring scenes depicted on the moving films in the so-called "westerns" are no longer pictures of the experiences which challenge serious thought today. Every state and almost every community has had, in recent months or years, actual contacts with armed bandits, bank robbers, highwaymen or kidnapers. The red man of the lore of an earlier generation has become, in the eyes of an aroused people, a prosaic, law-abiding citizen.

* * *

Who would have believed, even in the comparatively recent days when Zane Grey's first story was published, that in little more than a decade the gripping, thrilling and virtually truthful day-by-day stories of crime would be written by the head of a federal bureau in Washington, based upon actual happenings in the warfare of the American people against organized crime?

Yet it is a fact today that J. Edgar Hoover, picturesquely described as "boss of all the G-men," is quite the most popular writer of modern times, in the estimation of Americans of varying and widely divergent ages. And there is reason for this. He is accomplishing, by means and methods as accurate and as modern as those employed by society's foes, what would have been impossible if left to the inventive genius of novelists and hero makers. He is, it is conceded, the man of the hour—not in fiction, but in fact.

The Wide Horizon

Armaments' Vicious Circle

By Cordell Hull

United States Secretary of State

[From Commencement Address at Pennsylvania Military College]

WE HAVE been singularly fortunate in this country in that the training in our military colleges has avoided the two pitfalls sometimes found in other parts of the world, namely, the creation of a rigid military mentality and the creation of a military caste.

We have seen in certain countries, just as we did prior to the dreadful conflagration in 1914, a military caste working on the popular mind until it glorified, not as a means but as an end, military power and achievement; we have seen that same military caste carrying armaments and the preparations of war to a point that well-nigh paralyzes productive effort within the national borders; we have seen a given nation cite another nation's armaments as a continuing excuse to increase its own until there has been set up a vicious circle of greater and ever greater armaments, which in the long run can only lead to impoverishment and economic suicide. We have even seen instances where the military has assumed direction of foreign policy.

This recrudescence of the military spirit is all too prevalent in the world today. It is incumbent on those nations which recognize its menace to the atmosphere of peace, and economic stability, and international sanity, to turn the spotlight of publicity on those guilty of such policy and to reiterate with all their power that excess armaments can only lead to disaster.

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Right here I wish to demolish the argument that is advanced from time to time from prejudiced sources that tremendous armaments will bring prosperity. Carried to its logical conclusion, this theory would make the peace seeker the depression's worst ally and the public enemy of both capital and labor.

It is true that a large percentage of the billions which are now being spent in many countries on armament goes back into wages and to that extent temporarily reduces unemployment and increases purchasing power. But nations must consider the return for what they spend. If unemployed labor is put to useless labor—say to reduce the matter to an ultimate absurdity, to producing goods no one wants and then burning them up in order to start the process over again—perhaps suffering is alleviated but at the same time raw materials and human energy are thrown away to no advantage.

Now armaments are in this category in that they are definitely not self-liquidating and are wholly unproductive in any material sense. To the extent that they encourage war and become instruments of aggression, they sacrifice the finest ideals and the most cherished possessions of humanity. Not only are they themselves destroyed in war—like useless goods that are burned—but they destroy in addition unmeasured other material values and uncounted lives and lead to the kind of wholesale devastation caused by the World War.

We have always had in mind the negotiations of an international agreement for the limitation and reduction of arms, either quantitatively or qualitatively, or both. Since 1926 our Government has taken a leading part in this movement. We have attended the preparatory commission for the Disarmament Conference and all sessions of the Disarmament Conference itself. On more than one occasion we have taken the initiative in presenting a plan which we felt would break the deadlock of international suspicions and rivalries. This has not been a partisan policy but a national policy.

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The nations of Europe have been groping to evolve some system of collective action. We, of course, being removed from the scene of possible conflict, and being unwilling to abandon or limit our independence of judgment of decision, could never participate in such a collective system but we can and do help in the efforts that others are making. We have based our foreign policy upon the tenets of the Kellogg-Briand Pact.

We have suggested the conclusion of a universal nonaggression pact which cuts through the maze of technicalities and provides a simple definition of aggression, namely, the passage of frontiers by armed forces. We have made an offer contingent on the achievement of real disarmament that if a state has been judged guilty of aggression and we using our own judgment agree with the verdict, then we will refrain from any action which would tend to defeat collective efforts taken against the aggressor. We have associated ourselves with the League's consultation procedure both in connection with the Sino-Japanese dispute over Manchuria and the Peruvian-Colombian dispute over Leticia.

So often as opportunity offers, we shall seek occasion, without abandoning the traditions of our policy or trammeling our independence of judgment or action, to assist in the prevention of war and in the preservation and promotion of peace. We have not to my knowledge overlooked any opportunity that has been offered and we shall not overlook any such opportunity in the days to come.